# MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XXVI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1858. NO. 14.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

### A NEW SCRAPER.

One of the most simple, and at the same time really improved and efficient implements that we have recently met with, is Dudley's "Diagonal Scraper."

He calls it a "Diagonal Scraper," because one of its great conveniences is, that its parts are so arranged that it may be drawn diagonally to the work; but we call it a *centre draft* scraper. Having work to perform last fall, that required an implement of this kind, and seeing a notice of this patent in the "Homestead," accompanied with a cut, by which the principles of its action were illustrated, we concluded to send and obtain one. The inventor is S. H. Dudley, of Milton, Conn., and they are manufactured by S. H. Dudley & Co., of that place.

It will be seen by examination of the cut above, that it is a mere plank of hard wood, with a bevelled edge, to which a plate of iron, or a saw plate is nailed. Handles are attached to it for the purpose of holding it to the work. All this is not new.

For the purposes of draft however, an entirely new arrangement is adopted. On the back of the plank, and on a central line, are fixed firmly two iron sockets or shallow cups, with a bale across the centre of each. Two large, strong steel hooks, in form like the hook to an ox chain, with a turn at their points so as to form an eye almost closed are then made. These hooks are put over the top of the scraper, hooked into the bales of the sockets, where they play very loosely, while their straight shanks project over, and in front of the scraper. A common ox chain is then stretched from one to the other, and the scraper is then ready for action.

If you wish to scrape dirt straight forward, hook your team into the middle of the last named chain. When the team moves, the scraper appears to be drawn forward, but is in reality *pushed* forward; for the points of the large hooks are pressed against the bottoms of the sockets, and thereby carry the scraper before them as the oxen move along. If you wish to throw the dirt sideways, or diagonally to the line of draft, hitch on your team to the right or left of the center of the crosschain, accordingly as you desire to throw the dirt to the right or left.

Suppose, in repairing a road, you wish to scrape the dirt, which has been ploughed up loosely on each side, into the centre. Your chain has been hooked in as above—take up the handles, start up the team down one side, and up the other, and the dirt will walk into the centre like a stream of water.

It is not a scooper or shoveller, but simply a scraper, and the many and varied uses to which it can be put, constitute its great value.

For scraping snow, either into or out of the track it is first rate. A farmer who had dug a ditch and laid a drain for under draining his field, and was ready to fill up the ditch, hooked his oxen on to one of these scrapers diagonally, drove them along by the side of the ditch, and the dirt tumbled into the right place as fast as the oxen could walk.

In a letter written by a farmer who had procured one of these implements, after saying that it answers all the purposes for which you "recommend it," he further remarks, "I have learned one thing in regard to it that I have not heard any one say anything of, viz:—that it is worth as much, or more on a farm than it is on a road, in putting down or levelling land when you stock it. I stocked about 6 or 7 acres last fall. When it was ploughed, instead of harrowing it as usual, I took the scraper and hitched on the team diagonally, and went over it the same way I ploughed it, and if I came to a high spot, would load and carry it along to the hollows and holes and thus fill them. There will be some hollows and holes if a field is ploughed ever so well, and they cannot be filled with a harrow any way you can fix it. I can scrape it over twice as quick as I can harrow it, and it leaves in the best shape for sowing that I ever saw."

We don't very often take any agencies for patents, whether good or bad, but we have been so pleased with this that we told Mr. Dudley if he would send a few of his scrapers to us we would try to introduce them among the road makers and farmers of Maine, and so we shall have a few of them soon for those who may wish to examine and purchase.

### ANOTHER NEW CORN DROPPER.

If the good people of Maine do not raise an extra crop of corn and beans this year, it will not be for the want of a variety of good machines to drop the seed fast and easy. We mentioned the fact of a new invention for this purpose last year. Since then we have made out the drawings and specification of another, if possible still more simple in its structure than that. It is the invention of J. M. Norcross of Monmouth, and consists of a box with two compartments, one for beans. The staff, or handle, slides up and down in the partition, and, indeed, forms a portion of it. A mortice or cavity is made in each side at that part of it that is within the seed room.

Into these mortices the seed enters and as the staff is pushed down when the box is placed on the ground, this portion passes through the bottom of the seed room, the surplus seed being brushed off in its passage through the bottom by a piece of India rubber cloth tacked to the edge of the orifice through which the mortice and the contained seeds pass. The seeds then fall out and down an inclined plain on to the spot where they are to grow. This, like the other, does not cover the seeds. By placing corn in one compartment and beans in the other, both will be dropped at the same instant sufficiently far apart to grow well. We have no doubt these machines will come into general use. They are simple in construction and action, will come cheap, and can be used for sowing any seeds that you desire to grow in hills.

### HEDGES AND EVERGREENS.

A very neatly printed and very interesting work has been just issued from the press of A. O. Moore, of N. York, the enterprising successor of Saxton & Co., bearing the above title.

It is, as its running title avers, "a complete manual for the cultivation, pruning, and management of all plants suitable for American hedging, &c., to which is added a treatise on evergreens, their different varieties, propagation, and culture in the United States."

This work is from the pen of John A. Warder, M. D., formerly editor of the Western Horticulturist, and President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. In many parts of the United States, hedges are the best and cheapest fence that can be established.

In many parts of Maine, although it is emphatically called the Pine Tree State, and supposed by some "outside barbarians" to be "all woods," material for fencing is very scarce, and hedges would be valuable as the cheapest and best mode of enclosing farms and highways. Hence a perusal of this book will be useful for our own people. Our climate will not allow the cultivation of some of the shrubs which Dr. Warder recommends, especially the Osage Orange, which is looked upon as so valuable for hedging in the far west. But there are other kinds of plants which will do right well in Maine, and other parts of New England. Among these we name the buckthorn, (*Rhamnus Catharticus*).

Mr. Warder says, "the buckthorn succeeds remarkably well as far south as 39° north latitude, where it retains its dark green leaves until late in autumn. This plant bears clipping remarkably well, does not suffer from extreme cold, puts on its greenness early in the spring and is possessed of great vitality—so that it seldom suffers from transplanting."

The treatise on evergreens will be particularly interesting to many in Maine. Our State is not only the home of several specimens of evergreens, but its climate will be congenial to many other species of the pine, spruce, fir and cedar tribes, which are found in other parts of the globe. These are valuable when cultivated for ornament, fences or timber. Dr. W. has given the best mode of transplanting and culture of these, but has designated those which may be considered hardy.

The work is illustrated with very fine engraved plates of trees, and a great number of cuts interspersed throughout the text, showing the best mode of pruning and training hedge plants. We find in this book a rich fund of information on the subjects on which it treats, and whoever purchases it at the price ($1,00,) gets his money's worth. Send to O. A. Moore, 140 Fulton St., New York.

### FRANKLIN COUNTY AG. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was holden at Farmington on Wednesday, 3d inst.

Hon. O. L. Currier declined re-election as President. The following officers were then elected:

*President*—Hon. Jos. G. Hoyt, Wilton.

*Vice President*—Jason Chandler, New Sharon.

*Recording and Corresponding Secretary*—Alanson B. Farwell, Farmington Falls.

*Treasurer*—Edwin N. Stevens, Farmington.

*Trustees*—Chas. K. Adams, Wilton; Nathan Goodrich, Industry; Edwin R. French, Chesterville; Wm. Cothren, Farmington; Oliver Gould, New Sharon.

*Member of Board of Agriculture*—Hiram Russ, Farmington,

*Standing Committee on Stock*—Orren Daggett, New Sharon; Russell S. Currier, Wilton; Solomon Nash, Jay.

*Standing Committee on Crops*—William O. Bradbury, Chesterville; Thomas E. Webster, Wilton; Samuel Farmer, Temple.

*Standing Committee on Manufactures*—Jared Smith, New Sharon; Henry Clark, Farmington; John B. Morrison, ———.

A committee to revise the by-laws made a report, which was not accepted.

Orders were passed, providing that no person be admitted to the grounds of the Shows and Fairs, unless such person present a certificate of membership, or a ticket for admittance, and that no free tickets be issued to persons within the limits of the Society, except the Clergy; also, that at least one-sixth part of the money appropriated for premiums, shall be expended for the purchase of agricultural books, to be awarded as premiums, instead of so much money.

*Voted*, to assess each member one dollar, for the ensuing year; to direct the Secretary to attend all the meeting of the Trustees; and to publish the doings of the Society in the Maine Farmer, Farmington Chronicle, and Franklin Patriot.

At an adjourned meeting, the Society voted to locate the Show and Fair on "Norton's Plains," so called, in Farmington, for the next twenty years ensuing.

Also, *Voted*, to accept the propositions as contained in the leases from Geo. W. Norton and Samuel B. Norton to the Franklin County Agricultural Society; to instruct the Trustees to erect such fences around our Show grounds, as are specified in said leases; and that the next Show be held on said "Norton's Plains," and the Fair to be held in the Court House.

Some two hundred new members joined the Society, and twenty gentlemen joined as life members, each paying ten dollars.

Grape Culture in the South and West. Prof. G. C. Swallow, State Geologist of Missouri, in a recent letter to the Patent Office, suggests the idea that the extensive areas in Kentucky and Tennessee, known as the "Barrens," may be rendered valuable for vineyards. Should this prove true, the numerous caves contained in the limestone in those regions would become very valuable as places of storage for wines. He says that there seems to be no doubt that it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all intelligent vinedressers that there are at least 20,000 acres of land in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, on which the vine will succeed as well as in France or Germany.

### FARMERS' CLUBS.

Dresden. A Farmers' Club holds weekly meetings in Dresden, having been organized on the 22d ult. A correspondent sends us an account of the doings at the meeting of the 8th inst., from which we extract the following:

The subject for discussion was "whether deep or shallow ploughing be the better,—and whether it is best to cross plough in spring, before planting corn, where the land was broken up the fall previous."

Mr. Beedle. Has not been in the habit of breaking up his land in the fall, consequently he does not cross plough in spring. Deep ploughing, he thought, depended on circumstances. A neighbor had always been in the habit of ploughing shallow, say four or five inches, and in furrowing for corn, he could not go deep without turning up the sod. As he put a large shovelfull of old manure to the hill, it was necessary, in covering the corn, to make quite a large hill, to cover the manure properly. He generally raised good corn, but his land did not produce great crops of grass.

A member remarked that the action of the sun, warming the manure thus lightly covered, caused the ammonia to escape into the atmosphere, so that he, (Mr. B.,) and other of his neighbors were benefited by his loss. Hence the light crop of grass.

Mr. Blanchard. Generally plough about nine inches deep. Never cross plough, but harrow the ground thoroughly, so as to mix the manure well with the soil and leave the ground mellow. Land is a sandy or gravelly loam. Not much of a farmer, although he got about as good crops of corn as his neighbors round about him.

Mr. Goodwin. Thought deep ploughing beneficial on hard, stubborn soil. Would it not be advantageous to put clay on sandy soils?

Another member. I not only think deep ploughing best, but would recommend the use of the subsoil plough in all tenacious soils. Any farmer who has once used the subsoil plough will be very unwilling to dispense with it Would have subsoiling done eighteen inches deep. To the question whether there would not be a loss from the strength of the manure being washed down beyond the reach of the roots of the corn, I reply, not the least. For, who does not know that, by taking liquid manure from the pools in his barnyard, and gradually filtering it through eighteen inches of finely pulverized clay, it will run out as clear and pure as the best spring water, until the clay has absorbed the ammonia to its utmost power of retention? Few farmers use so much manure as would be absorbed by eighteen inches of the surface soil. Would also recommend the double Michigan sod and subsoil plough.

The member proceeded to explain the operations and benefits of the Michigan plough, with many other valuable hints. Remarks were made by many others present, and an interesting chat was enjoyed until the hour of adjournment. The Club publish a weekly paper,—the agricultural department under the care of a gentleman, and the horticultural department edited by a lady.

Norridgewock. This Club appears to be progressing finely. The Secretary sends us the following general account of their doings since organization:—

This Club has held its general meetings regularly, once in two weeks, at the South Village school-house. When the weather has been favorable we have had good attendance, and the exercises have been very interesting. The neighborhood meetings have been well supported in portions of the town, and have proved useful in many particulars, aside from promoting the interests of agriculture. These School District gatherings we call Farmers' Sociables, and meet at private houses. They cannot be too strongly recommended. They are preparatory meetings to the general meetings, as they have the same theme. The exercises of the General Meetings are as follows:—Dissertation, Reports of Committees, Business, Theme, Reading of Papers.

Our last Dissertation, by Charles Russell, was an admirable thing, and its arrangement and composition most fully illustrated what its subject matter was, viz:—System, Order and Economy.

The theme for several evenings past has been "Fertilizers;" a most prolific theme. It has been well sustained by Messrs. Lynde, Boardman, Taylor, Vaughan, and others. We conclude, that, with some pains, farmers could at least make double the amount of dressing that tney now make. Mr. Charles Boardman takes much pains to save all his suds, and the contents of the slop pail in the morning. It is quite sure that there are but few if any more powerful fertilizers than human urine, and farmers cannot be too careful that it is not wasted.

We now have our general meetings in the afternoon. Our purpose has been to have the Farmers' Sociable in the several school districts one week, and the next week the general meetings in the village. We purpose, by our by-laws, to require each member of the club to make some experiment on his farm, the coming season, and report the same to the club next fall, to be placed on the records of the society, for future reference. Our present board of officers are, Moses Brown, President; Chas. Boardman and Stephen D. Burgess, Vice Presidents; J. C. Page, Cor. Secretary; C. R. Vaughan, J. M. Wood, J. S. Longley, A. P. Tobey and Wm. Taylor, Committee of Arrangements.

Pisciculture. We are glad to see that this new art is being practically tested among us. A few weeks since we noticed the statement in one of our State exchanges, that Mr. Upham Treat of Frankfort, is stocking Shattuck's Lake and others adjacent with alewives, shad, bass and salmon to spawn. He has secured the right of way from the lake to the sea and cleared out the streams so that his proteges can pass without interruption. He does not expect any returns from his investment for three years, after which he expects to reap a rich harvest. He has expended upwards of $2000 in the enterprise. The experiment has been tested with success in France, and there is no reason for supposing it will not be equally successful in this country. We shall look, with much interest for the results of this experiment.

### WAIFS FROM OUR COPY DRAWER.

Good Stock. A correspondent writes us that Mr. John Pillsbury, of Abbot, owns a grade Devon bull, 13 mos. old, which weighs 1150 lbs., and would like to hear of a larger one, of his age. This animal is for sale, and may be obtained at a reasonable price.

Mr. H. B. Prescott, of New Sharon, writes us that a grade Durham heifer of his, between three and four years old, a week or two since, brought him a finely proportioned calf, weighing, when a few hours old, 110 lbs.

Sap Buckets. We have before referred to the excellent sap buckets manufactured by Elisha Parks, of Sangerville, and take this occasion to remind those of our readers who are as yet unprovided with a cheap and most convenient substitute for the clumsy and apt-to-be-dirty wooden troughs, that they can procure them, in any quantity, as above. Their expense is soon saved by the trouble they do away with, and the nicer quality of the sugar made from the sap caught by them.

New Grafting Wax. As the season for grafting is near at hand, we copy the following receipt for a new composition for grafting wax, from an exchange. We do not know its source:

Take two ounces of common rosin, melt it slowly over a fire, being careful not to heat it so much as to make it throw off its spirit of turpentine. When it becomes clear as sirup, add a little less than one ounce of alcohol, and mix well and put in a bottle at once and cork tight. Alcohol is to be added sufficient to make the mixture liquid and keep it so, and when applied to trees it hardens at once and forms an air-tight covering.

Salt for Stock. A correspondent, among other matters, writes as follows:—"The value of salt is but very little known among farmers generally. It is, and has been for years, the common practice of farmers and graziers to give their cattle salt once in two, three, or four weeks, (and some not so often as that,) and then only what they can consume at the very time it is given them; but this is a very erroneous idea. Cattle can eat but a very little salt at a time, even if they have long been deprived of it, and, unless they have it every day, they continually hanker for it. The best way, in my opinion, to give cattle salt, is to put it into a trough and keep it where they can get at it at any time. In the winter, if it is where they can get at it, they will eat of it, generally, twice a day. A daily use of it promotes growth, causes cattle to keep in good health, saves hay, and keeps them tough and rugged. You farmers, that have been careless and negligent in giving your herds of cattle and sheep salt, commence at once to give it to them daily, and see if they will not, at the same time, commence to thrive and look more plump and grow more hardy."

A Good Cow. The New England Farmer gives an account of the product of a cow owned by Gen. Robert Davis, of Concord, N. H., which is certainly very good. The cow calved on the 9th of April, and her calf was sold, on the 18th, for $5. During the fifteen weeks next succeeding, (one week not being reckoned in,) butter was made from her milk, as follows:—

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| Week ending | | | |
| April 26, | 8 lbs. | June 28, | 11¼ lbs. |
| May 3, | 9 " | July 5, | 9 |
| May 17, | 10 " | July 12, | 9½ " |
| May 24, | 10 " | July 19, | 8½ " |
| May 31, | 11 " | July 26, | 8½ " |
| June 7, | 11½ " | Aug. 2, | 8½ " |
| June 14, | 11½ " | | |
| June 21, | 11½ " | Total, | 137½ " |

Or an average of a little over 8 4-5 lbs. per week.

The cow, says the Farmer, is a native, 6 years old, bright red, and of medium size; udder, yellow; feed, ordinary grass, three cows on four acres of land. Extra feed occasionally, such as cob meal, Indian meal or oats; not exceeding one quart per day. During the time this butter was made, new milk was used for bread, and cream for coffee and tea twice a day, in a family of four persons, and during the last of July a large portion of the milk was used. Considering her size, the owner thinks he can challenge a comparison with any *blood cow*.

We have got an account of a Kennebec cow that did full as well as the above, so far as profit was concerned, which we shall soon publish.

New York State Ag. College. The Trustees of this institution, now in progress, held a meeting recently in Albany. After filling vacancies in the Board, Gov. King informed the Trustees that he had received of the Comptroller $8,000 of the loan made by the State and deposited in bank to the credit of the President of the College. The Committee on the course of study made a partial report. The subject was, however, recommitted for further consideration. The building, as planned, consists of a front 51 feet by 132 feet deep, having two wings 86 feet deep by 69 in length, and at the extremity of these, transverse wings, each with a front of 60 feet and depth of 128, calculated to accommodate 500 students. It is proposed to erect and enclose the building the present season, and have room in readiness for the reception of 100 pupils the coming year. The Trustees are resolved to proceed no faster than funds are provided for liquidating the debts incurred. This is a good resolution. There is nothing more fortunate than to have such an enterprise free from debt. This is the second Agricultural College of our country. B. P. Johnson Esq., was elected Secretary of the Board.

Beef Cattle at New York. The Tribune of March 10, says the largest supply of beef cattle that has come to hand any week of the last seven had the effect of all over-supplies upon the market, to bring down the price. The reduction upon the asking price was half a cent a pound, while, taking quality and advantage of a full market and low estimates of weight into account, it was generally thought that the butcher got his beef a cent a pound below the price a week ago. A great many bullocks suitable for fair retail market beef sold at prices equivalent to only nine cents a pound for the meat, less the value of hide and fat, and the very best, except prize cattle, at 10 a 10½ cents a pound. The weather was very fine for out-door business, being clear and mild. Yet, notwithstanding the loveliness of the day, the drovers were not jolly, they were losing too much money.

For the Maine Farmer.

### MULCHING AND MANURING FRUIT TREES...Concluded.

Mr. Editor:—The second question of Mr. Morrill, is: "Have you noticed any difference in trees that have been highly manured with strong manure, and those not so treated?"

As we may not agree upon what is high manuring, or what is strong manure, allow us to state what has been our experience and observation in the matter of manuring fruit trees with animal and other manures. Then your correspondent may be able to collate an answer to his second query; both of which are of high importance to the fruit grower, and therefore, profitable to discuss.

Strong manure should never be put in contact with the roots of a fruit tree. By strong manure is meant barn and hog manure, and manufactured manure. These, in contact with the fibrous roots of trees, induce an inordinate growth of wood, which is porous, unsound and unhealthy. They induce an unhealthy and diseased condition throughout the tree—throughout the roots, trunk and branches; they likewise induce fungus upon the roots, which will easily destroy them. The result will consequently be the hasty decay and death of the tree. The symptoms of this decay are, black bark, gold colored moss, and feeble, yellow foliage.

The effects of strong, forcing manures upon fruit trees may be ascertained by examining N.Y. nursery trees, which have been scattered, broadcast, over this State. We have made post mortem examinations of these trees, even those that had not surrendered to death—and found the trunk, excepting a thin rind, decayed so that the wood could be easily removed by the thumb nail. These trees, it is said, were forced for the market by blood manure, which is very quick and powerful.

We have seen a large tree killed by a bank of leached ashes placed six feet from it. We have known numerous trees, enclosed in a barn or hog yard, or the yard or manure heap brought into close proximity to them, to be destroyed in two or three years. We have known so much strong manure applied to fruit trees as to kill them.

What does this prove? That too much of a good thing is good for nothing. These are extreme cases, where the manure was wrongfully applied, or applied in too large quantities. Food is very good diet for a man! Yet, who does not know that many a fool has killed himself by eating wholesome food. Medicines are good for sick men; yet too much will injure, and even kill, a person. Thus it is with the strong manures.

There are certain manures which are proper aliment for fruit trees; but which, applied in too large quantities, will injure, and will kill them. Ashes, for instance, are a most valuable manure for fruit trees; but a bushel, at one application, will produce death.

The strong manures, and we will not except any, are congenial to growth and fruitage, if applied in proper quantity, and in a proper manner. We will not assume that muck and animal manure composted with ashes, lime and pulverised charcoal, is not the better manure for fruit trees. Our object, in this communication, is to show that animal and strong manures alone, are beneficial.

They may be applied in the outer part of a large hole when the tree is transplanted. They may be applied to the surface, and plowed, or spaded, in about the tree. To manure an orchard sufficiently for a crop of corn, will not injure, but vastly improve it.

Orchards, even old orchards, renovated by manures and cultivation, stand upon the face of the country like green verdant isles upon the ocean, or like oases on the desert waste. He whose eye has been turned orchardwise, cannot have failed to note the highly beneficial influence of manuring and cultivation. It is for the want of these that the orchards of Maine suffer. They may all be improved by this means, and many of them may be restored, almost to pristine vigor.

Having opened this case somewhat largely, we will place a few competent witnesses on the stand, and then close with a brief plea. We will first introduce Mr. Jesse Wadsworth, of East Livermore, the "Durham Short-horn man."

He testifies that in June, 1847, after we had engrafted an orchard for him, he referred an old orchard to ourself, saying that he would do just as he should be advised—the Maine Farmer having recommended us in matters appertaining to engrafting—(thank you, Doctor, for blowing our horn, when we were too modest to blow it ourself). He was advised that scions might be made to live; that he could make them grow, and that God would not withhold the increase. The stipulations were, that he should scrape off the moss and rough bark; should break the sward that year, and put on no crop; should manure and plant it the next year; should sow and seed down the year following; and should prune well forever. His farm crew were faced toward the orchard, and the fleece of moss and rough bark soon carpeted the earth. The scions were set, in some trees quite defective, and lived well. The soil was stirred, and a crop of oats grown that year. The cropping was injurious. The two following years the land was abundantly manured and hoed. The succeeding year, it was sowed and laid down. It was kept well pruned.

In 1855, at the Cattle Show and Fair held at Wayne, Mr. Wadsworth was introduced, by a gray headed man who was attempting to indoctrinate even the farmers of old Kennebec in orcharding, to state what was the result of this treatment. He testified that that orchard was restored to its pristine vigor; and that, at that time, it was "all breaking down under its enormous weight of fruit!" But he said he did not care, for he had obtained his investment six times over.

Poor, unfortunate old man! He had ruined his orchard by excessive manuring and cultivation—not by disease and decay, but by monstrous crops of apples. Let farmers learn not to manure and cultivate their orchards so highly, unless they have a forest, where they may obtain an abundance of props for their fruit trees.

Mr. Andrew Lord, of Winthrop, will next take the stand. He will testify that in 1847 he commenced a process of resuscitation upon an old and dilapidated orchard; that he caused it to be pruned and engrafted; that he applied strong barn manure with a liberal hand and a hopeful heart, and gave it garden culture; that in four years these trees re-assumed all the vigor, verdure and freshness of youth; and that he has had a bountiful supply of fine rich fruit—even luscious pears—upon an old apple tree.

Mr. S. W. Stevens, of Winthrop, will testify that six years ago he caused an old, unproductive orchard to be engrafted; that he has brought it to a high state of cultivation, by the application of strong manure, and permeable to the kindly influences of the sun, air and dew, by cultivation; and that, although it has not fruited abundantly yet, it gives promise, in coming time, to reward him for his liberal donation.

Other witnesses might be introduced; but as two or three such witnesses are competent to show this fact, we stop here.

The proper application of animal and vegetable manures, with some few other appliances, and the stirring of the soil, is what is necessary for the regeneration of our orchards. Many have thus been brought back to full verdure and fruitfulness. Many more might and should be. More attention has been given to orcharding, in this State, within ten years, than ever before. Old orchards have been pruned, manured and cultivated. Some persons receive four times the net profit from their fruit, that they do from the other part of their farms.

Benj. Davis, of Readfield, has received some $400 to $700 per annum, mostly from an old orchard; and for engrafting which, his neighbors, in their wisdom, called him a fool.

Within five years, more fruit trees have been set in Maine, than for the fifty years preceding. Farmers, however, have been unfortunate in their selection of trees, and in their appliances. This speaks well for the coming interest of Maine. Yet, most farmers are neglecting this all-important branch of agriculture. Their orchard labors are the last to be performed—when they should be the first. Our fruit trees are left to combat hunger, vermin, beasts, and the more brutal treatment of man. All that most farmers have done for their trees is to put the roots under a sod. From their subsequent treatment may we not reason that this is their whole knowledge of orcharding—and that they would not have known this, had they not been present when the trees were taken up?

Had all the apple trees in Maine been engrafted in proper season, and properly cultivated, this would have been a fruitful State, and her farmers as rich as Jews. Will not farmers awake to a subject so vital to their interest?

We have endeavored to show the proper and the improper application of strong manures to fruit trees, with its good and bad results. He who shows the wrong, should show the right, if he would benefit mankind. Had we stated that we had seen injurious effects from the application of strong manures, without stating the attending circumstances, and without showing that these manures, if rightly applied, would produce a very beneficial result, an injurious impression might have been produced on the public mind.

By giving the correct application, and results, we hope your Glenburg correspondent will be able to deduce such answers to his question as shall do him, and the world, no harm. His questions were relevant; and, correctly answered and the answers carried into practice, will prove advantageous to the orchard interests of Maine; conditioned as we are with respect to fruit growing—able to compete with the world.

We thank your correspondent for the opportunity thus afforded of throwing out a few hints on the subject of manures for fruit trees; would elicit questions in regard to orcharding from him and others; and would be pleased to make his private acquaintance, and of a thousand others of whom we have heard. M. B. Sears.

*Winthrop, March* 20, 1858.

For the Maine Farmer.

### PACKING FRUIT, &c. FOR MARKET.

Mr. Editor:—Having seen the evening chat at the Board of Agriculture, in the Maine Farmer of the 25th, the remarks of Mr. Forbes, of Oxford, on the packing of fruit for market, at once attracted my attention. It is admitted by all Horticulturists, that apples from Maine are of a finer texture than the Massachusetts and New York apples, and should, of course, bring as much, or more than those raised in Mass. and New York. It is only, as Mr. Forbes says, owing to the manner in which the fruit is put up for market that they do not. Being in the commission business in country produce, in Boston, (and formerly from Maine,) I have an opportunity to know that the manner of putting up fruit from Maine injures the sale of it very much,—it not only applies to apples, but to beans, poultry, &c.

Having, a few weeks ago, some 50 bbls. of Eastern Baldwin apples consigned to us to sell, and at the time of their arrival, Massachusetts and New York Baldwins selling from $3,25 to $3,50 per barrel, we, of course, asked our customers the market price, $3,50. But the first question asked was, "Where are they from? Are they Eastern or Western Apples?" Eastern was our reply. "Oh, we cannot pay so much for Eastern apples,—those Down Easters *deacon their apples*," that is, the end will look fair and nice, while the centre will be small and inferior, and perhaps not the same kind of apple. We could not sell the lot for so much, by 25 cents per barrel, as if they had been put up with the same care as apples from New York and Massachusetts. It is the duty of every farmer from Maine to put up his products so that they will sell for as much as the same kind from any of the New England States. I have said before the remark applies to beans, potatoes and poultry.

The poultry from Maine, generally, is poor, in comparison with that raised in this State and Vermont,—not that it is not in as good flesh, but owing to the manner in which a majority of the farmers dress it for market, by scalding before picking it. I formerly was in the habit of sending poultry from Penobscot Co., Maine, to this market, for sale, and wondered why I could not obtain a price nearer the quotations. Since I have been here, this fall and winter, I have not been at all surprised, for the Eastern poultry, when it arrives here, is bruised and looks if half cooked, by the legs turning black, all owing to its being scalded before picking.

We, of course, receive some as nicely dressed poultry from Maine as any where. At one time, this fall, we had eight or ten boxes of Eastern poultry, amounting to about 2000 lbs. Among the lot was one box from Newport, Maine, that was dressed as it should be, but no better in flesh than most of the boxes, yet we obtained four cents a pound more for it than we possibly could for the other lot, which difference in price, after paying charges, left a handsome profit over the price of the other lot. A good article, and honestly put up, will always bring a remunerating price in this market; but a poor article will not give satisfaction to either seller or buyer.

If you think these remarks worthy of a place in the Farmer, and if they will induce only one farmer or speculator in country produce to be more particular in putting up his produce for market, I shall be very glad. Though I am not a resident of Maine, I cannot but feel a deep interest in her standing with Massachusetts in the produce of her soil. Massachusetts has to be the consumer of a large amount of the products of Maine, and probably will continue to be for some time. Dixmont.

*Boston, March* 6, 1858.

For the Maine Farmer.

### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—No. 3.

Mr. Editor:—Embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, among very much other important matter, is the gist of what the Secretary calls "a plain sensible little tract on the general management of a farm, showing how an exhausted soil may be rendered fertile without the aid of any capital, purporting to have been written by a farmer in the district of Montreal," which I hope to see carried bodily into your columns, whenever your correspondents will allow you space in your own paper. And I hope too, that the very able treatise upon horse shoeing, by that accomplished veterinary surgeon and agriculturist, Dr. M. A. Cumming, of St. Johns, N. B., will be also drawn largely upon for the benefit of your numerous readers.*

The Secretary devotes two or three pages to urging the value of statistics to the farmer. He says, "it is said that, as a people, we are far behind the natives of Europe in appreciating the use and value of statistics. All readily admit, as an abstract truth, that we are dependent upon a knowledge of facts, both for present instruction and for guidance in future action; but while professedly acknowledging the importance of inductive science, we fail to carry out our professions into national practice. As individuals, in our private affairs we do better. No prudent man enters upon any undertaking of magnitude without first demanding a knowledge of all the facts which can be obtained having a bearing on the case. Nor does he fail to keep himself thoroughly 'posted up' regarding all which transpires during its prosecution," and, he tells us, this has to do with agriculture "just what a supply of bread has to do with living. * * * Agricultural statistics are but a computation of the bread and butter, meat, wool, &c., which our fields and animals yield—their cost, their price, demand, supply, and whatever else concerns them. * * * It may be said, and with truth, that it is no easy matter to obtain full and accurate statistics on any points, but if we may not obtain complete accuracy we may gradually improve, and approximations to truth are of great value compared with mere guess work." Quoting from an English writer, he says, "statistics is the science of observation. It takes actual facts and studies them in their nature and affects. It is applied to the cultivation of the soil. The statistics of the produce of that soil before and after the application of such chemical discovery is the surest test of its worth."

Says the Secretary: "lacking the only reliable basis of action, how can individuals be sure that labor is applied in the best direction, or the State be sure of the most enlightened and correct legislation." Now, is there not in these extracts, food for an all night thought? And ought not the whole of this mental food to be furnished to all the the reading farmers of Maine? I have here drawn but little from a few tributaries of the many which in their union have produced a river of richness, replete with fertilizing force, and ought our Legislature to allow a perpetual levee, or levy, even, to prevent the widest diffusion of this agricultural stream with its revivifying deposits.

The clearness and precision with which the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has brought out his points, and the unquestionable value of each to the agricultural interest of Maine; with the remarkable directness and simplicity of language by which these unspeculative thoughts, facts, and suggestions are carried at once to the perfect comprehension of every mind, however simple,—gratifying and instructive to all—entitle this Report to more than a passing look and mere word of commendation. Where forcible words are used by an author, not to obscure, but, in the most direct manner, to convey ideas of incalculable value to a particular class, I hold it to be the bounden duty of each individual member of it to obtain, if possible, and read and inwardly digest the book wherein they are published. Grant that farmers only would be benefited—which is contrary to fact—and it is but little of direct legislation we should have, Mr. Editor, if 10,000 additional copies of this report were ordered; it would then be but one to every four of us, even *if we got them all*.

Now then, I propose that we each, personally and particularly, request the nearest member of the Legislature to render his aid, to the purpose; and that, which may be in each case, a favor granted to the individuals asking it, will, in our collective power, become a demand which shall furnish us with something better than we can buy. Yours respectfully, J.

*We intend to commence the publication of the treatise referred to, in a very short time. [Ed.

Planting Grapes in Kansas. A Kansas paper states that it is the intention of a gentleman in Virginia, to carry to Topeka, early in the coming Spring, 200,000 grape roots, embracing the most productive and hardy varieties cultivated in this country.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1858.


### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF MAINE.

Maine was among the first States to commence a geological survey of her territory. This was prosecuted for two or three years, but the expenses incurred in the "Aroostook war," a part only of which the United States would pay, although the whole of it was brought about by the neglect of the General Government to do its own business, put a stop to the work. Since then no regular survey has been commenced, although but a portion only of the State has been examined.

A bill was passed a few years ago authorizing a resumption of the survey, but it had so many conditions attached to it, and required so much analysis of soils and minerals and waters that all the chemists in the nation could not fulfil them in a thousand years. Of course nothing was done under it.

We are aware that the times are hard, money scarce, and the State has many bills to pay. But all this is no excuse why we should remain in ignorance of the mineralogical and geological resources of our territory.

Neglecting to do this, is analogous to the action of a farmer, who, because he is in debt, will not go to any expense of time or funds to explore and examine his farm, and make himself acquainted with the kinds of soils, and the various chances for cultivation of this or that crop, or learn what advantages or resources it has.

There are indications of much mineral wealth of different kinds in many sections of our State. These indications, tho' not always sure, are nevertheless pretty sure guides to those who have made any study or research into geological science. We remember, when examined by the committee of the Legislature in regard to the Geological survey, that some of the members laughed at us for stating that there were indications of gold in some sections of the State, and that it would at some day be found in the northerly sections. Others who had taken only a slight view of that section of the State geologically, stated a similar belief.

It has since been found in various locations in the northerly sections. It will be found in other locations of the State, but this is of less consequence than the finding of some more practically useful minerals, such as iron, copper, lead, &c.

We wish the Upper Penobscot valley, throughout all its tributaries, could be thoroughly examined. Slate, iron and marble abound there. We have seen on the east branch, and on the Sebois, huge boulders of secondary limestone filled with imbedded shells of several extinct species of shell fish. On one of the branches of the 'Umquolqus,' we have seen an immense formation of variegated marble, which when dressed and polished would vie in beauty with the handsomest Egyptian. It is now in the wilderness, waiting for the "good time coming," when the industry and skill of the pioneer will open a road to its site, and the hand of industrious enterprise quarry and convert it to the useful purposes of life. In one section of the upper Penobscot, are large mountain ranges of conglomerate or brecciate rocks, and some of the boulders, which have been broken off and brought down to the lower fields, possess much interest to even the most casual observer, and would undoubtedly form beautiful material for different purposes if wrought and polished.

Why should these things be permitted to slumber, unheeded and almost unknown? Is it worth no labor, no cost, to search them out and bring them to the knowledge of the world, and thereby take the first steps for introducing them into the industrial uses of life?

A moderate appropriation, even if it should cause only a short examination each summer, would be productive of much good. Every fact unfolded will add to the reputation of the State, every useful discovery be productive of public good, and all add to the wealth, strength and prosperity of the commonwealth. Let us have a prudent recommencement of the geological survey, say we.

### IMPHEE SEED.

We acknowledge the receipt of a package of the veritable Imphee seed from A. O. Moore, the enterprising agricultural book publisher of New York. It is from the stock raised by Governor Hammond of S. Carolina, and said to ripen in three and a half months. The Imphee is said by those who have raised both kinds, (Sorghum and Imphee,) to be richest in saccharine matter.

To those who purchase Olcott's book, "Sorgho and Imphee," published by A. O. Moore, (price $1 and two postage stamps), he will send Imphee seed enough to plant two square rods. Thus for a dollar and six cents, you can get started in the sugar business, having a fund of knowledge in the book, and a latent fund of sugar in the seed.

EXAMINATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL. The present term of the High School will close next week, when there will be a public examination of the scholars. All parents who feel an interest in the progress of their children should attend, without fail. The exercises will commence Wednesday afternoon, 31st, and be continued during the following day.

GENEROUS DONATION. We understand that the members of the Legislature, with a praiseworthy liberality have contributed upwards of $300, to be presented to Louis O. Cowan, Esq., whose unfortunate loss by fire we noticed a week or two since.

PASSAGE OF THE LIQUOR BILL. We understand that the Liquor Bill was passed to be engrossed, in the House of Representatives, on Monday afternoon, by a vote of 103 to 27. It is substantially in the same form as it came from the Senate.

SUDDEN DEATH. We learn that Mr. Bartholomew Nason, one of the early residents of this city, while attending a prayer meeting, in Hallowell, this (Tuesday) morning, fell dead in his seat. He was about 73 years of age.

ENLARGED. The Lewiston Falls Journal has been materially enlarged, and is now one of the largest papers in the State. The Journal is ably conducted, and always keeps its readers well posted on all local items of interest, as well as on the general news of the day. We are pleased to note this indication of its prosperity.

ILLNESS OF REV. FATHER SAWYER. We learn from the Bangor Courier, that the venerable Father Sawyer, now upwards of 102 years old, is quite ill, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

FAST DAY. The Governors of Connecticut and Vermont have fixed upon Friday, April 2, for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in those States.

MORE PORK IN READFIELD. Mr. Lewis Hunton of Readfield, slaughtered a hog the other day, which weighed 707 lbs. It was a year old last May.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA: A Narrative of Seven Year's Explorations and Adventures in Siberia, Mongolia, the Kirghis Steppes, Chinese Tartary and part of Central Asia, by Thomas Witlam Atkinson, with a map and numerous illustrations. New York: Harper & Bros; Boston: A. Williams & Co.

Mr. Atkinson's travels are entirely without the beaten track of travellers and tourists, and he has, in the hitherto almost unknown country of Siberia, obtained much information of value and interest, which he has embodied in the work before us. During his seven years' explorations, he passed over a route upwards of 39,500 miles in extent, and through scenes embracing some of the grandest and most beautiful scenery in the world. The features of the country, the habits and customs of the people, the mineral treasures and manner of working the mines, &c., &c., are all clearly set forth, and render the work one of more than common interest, for a book of travels.

We copy, upon the fourth page, a description of a night attack by wolves upon the camp of the author, and shall present other extracts hereafter.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY. The April number we have found quite entertaining. It opens with the commencemement of a history of "The Hundred Days," the interregnum in the reign of Louis XVIII. caused by the return of Napoleon from Elba, and his assumption of power. "My Journal to my Cousin Mary," is concluded. The other articles are "The Catacombs of Rome;" "The Pure Pearl of Diver's Bay;" "The Abbe de l'Epee;" "Who is the Thief?" a well told English Detective story; "Persian Poetry;" "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table;" "Mr. Buchanan's Administration;" and several pieces of poetry.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE. The March number of this work contains a most enticing selection of literary articles, embracing papers from the National Review, London Quarterly, University Magazine, Times, Titan, Fraser's Magazine, Westminster Review, Tait's Magazine, and other leading English periodicals. There are also two splendid steel engravings, portraits of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and Lord Lyndhurst. The April number will contain likenesses of the Prince and Princess of Prussia. Published monthly by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman St., New York, at $5 a year. We shall notice more at length hereafter.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. No. 723 closes the 20th volume of the second series of this valuable work. The publishers announce that the next number will commence a new series, enlarged and otherwise improved. We shall take an early opportunity to notice it at length. Published weekly by Littell, Son & Co., Boston, at $6 a year.

THE MONTHLIES. The little space at our command, necessarily compels us to be brief in our notices. We commence with *Godey's Lady's Book*. Godey is as full of enterprise as ever, and his book is overflowing with patterns, fashions, colored engravings, &c., &c. The principal plate is a steel engraving, "The Fishing Party." Godey's is a particular favorite among the ladies.

*Peterson's National Magazine*. "The Bashful Lover" is the title of a characteristic steel engraving, which is given in this number The fashions, embroidery and crochet patterns, and the contributions are all equal to those of past numbers. This is one of the best of the monthlies, and is published by C. J. Peterson, at $2 a year.

*Graham's Magazine*. The April number is a very good one, abounding with illustrations, and filled with contributions from correspondents and Editor of a highly interesting character. Published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at $3 a year.

*Arthur's Magazine*. We have not received this monthly since the number for January. Will the publisher send us the missing numbers, and oblige.

*Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine*. This work, with which is incorporated the Lady's Gazette of Fashions, makes a highly creditable appearance for April. Besides a colored engraving, "Scene on board Emigrant Ship," and a colored fashion plate, there are some fifty other engravings illustrative of the letter press. A large amount of reading, much of it relating to fashions, patterns, styles of dress, &c., of particular interest to the ladies, is given. Terms $3 a year.

The above monthlies, together with other popular periodicals, are for sale by C. A. Pierce, Augusta.

### SPRING ELECTIONS.

We have received lists of the officers elected in the following towns:—

MONMOUTH. Moderator, Washington Wilcox; Town Clerk, Geo. H. Andrews; Selectmen, Geo. W. King, Ebenezer Freeman, Geo. H. Andrews; Treasurer, Wm. K. Dudley; Agent, Washington Wilcox; Sup. of Schools, Otis W. Andrews.

FARMINGDALE. Moderator, George H. Robinson; Town Clerk, S. B. McCausland; Selectmen, Wm. S. Grant, J. Hodgdon, Alden Rice; Treasurer and Collector, Joshua Lowell; Agent, Daniel Lancaster; Sup. of Schools, ——— Hunter. The following appropriations were made for the year 1858: For schools, $800; for support of poor, $350; highways, in labor, $800; contingent expenses, $400.

CHESTERVILLE. Moderator, Josiah W. Foster; Town Clerk, John C. Wheeler; Selectmen, Wm. F. Lowell, Emery French, Geo. W. Davis; Treasurer, Geo. L. Riggs; School Com., Charles V. Pinkham, Jona. A. Knowlton.

LINCOLNVILLE. Moderator, Ephraim Fletcher; Town Clerk, S. M. Dunton; Selectmen, Moses Young, David House, John French; Treasurer, Cyrus Noyes; Collector, J. D. Tucker; Agent, Wm. Moody; Sup. of Schools, Wm. H. Hodges.

VASSALBORO'. Moderator, H. Weeks; Town Clerk, James Rowe; Selectmen, Warren Percival, Jacob Prescott, J. R. Whitehouse; Treasurer, John Homans; Agent, Wm. White; Auditor of Accounts, Joseph H. Cole; School Com., J. C. Chadbourn, Greenlief Low, O. Hawes.

WALES. Moderator, Isaac S. Small; Town Clerk, Harding L. Watts; Selectmen, Joel Ham, Cyrus M. Fogg, H. Carvill; Treasurer, Isaac S. Small; Agent, Joseph Maxwell, Jr.; Collector and Constable, Arthur Given; School Com., Joel Ham, Harding L. Watts, John C. Fogg. Sum raised for schools, $400; for support of poor, etc., $425; for highways, $700.

LEEDS. Moderator, Oscar D. Turner. Clerk, G. F. Jennings; Selectmen, Peleg B. Caswell, Isaac Boothby, O. D. Turner; Treasurer, Issachar Lane; Agent, Benj. Francis; Collector and Constable, O. D. Turner; Sup. of Schools, Henry F. Woodman. Sum raised for schools, $1000; for support of poor, $400; for highways, $200.

GREENE. Moderator, A. B. Crosby; Clerk, Henry P. Curtis; Selectmen, Tristam Hill, D. L. Weymouth, Silas Sprague; Treasurer, H. P. Curtis; Collector and Constable, Leonard Mower; Sup. of Schools, Virgil H. Sprague. Sum raised for support of schools, what the law requires; for support of poor, etc., $1300; for highways, $1500.

DEXTER. Moderator, Josiah Crosby; Clerk, A. S. French; Selectmen, A. S. French, Hiram Carr, W. S. Eldridge; Treasurer and Collector, Joseph Shepherd; Agent, Josiah Crosby; Sup. of Schools, Joseph Sanborn.

PHILLIPS. Moderator, Seward Dill; Clerk, Abiel Russell; Selectmen, S. S. Lambert, E. Winship, E. Butler; Treasurer, S. D. Davis; School Com., D. C. Leavitt, Joel Wilbur, Benj. Tarbox.

CORNVILLE. Moderator, Nicholas Folsom; Clerk, Clark E. Smith; Selectmen, John Woodman, Martin McDaniels, J. C. Kinsman; Treasurer and Collector, Samuel Longfellow; Agent, Nicholas Folsom; Sup. of Schools, Jas. Folsom.

FOXCROFT. Moderator, Jona. Roberts; Clerk, Elias J. Hale; Selectmen, Jona. Roberts, Wm. Pratt, Syria Bearce; Collector and Constable, James M. Weymouth; Agent, Chester Chamberlain; Sup. of Schools, Dr. F. S. Holmes.

### GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

*Fire—Fifty Cattle Burned.* About two o'clock on Tuesday morning, a large barn about five miles from Philadelphia, with fifty tons of hay, and over fifty head of imported cattle, were consumed by fire. Loss $20,000. The walls of the structure were of stone. As the doors burned down, the cattle within were visible, writhing in the agonies of death. They were valued at $1000 to $3000 each.

*Arrest of the Oldest Bandit in Sardinia.* The Gazetta Popolare of Cagliari, announces the arrest of the oldest bandit of the Island of Sardinia, named Meludda. He had been the terror of the district of Orosei since 1829, and had up to this time defied every attempt to arrest him, he having chosen one of the most inaccessible mountains in Sardinia, called De Su Augin, for his stronghold. He was at length arrested on the 28th ultimo, about midnight, by a party of carbineers, who had the boldness to venture among the precipices of the mountain in question, in utter darkness, the rocks and paths being slippery with frost.

*Postmistress Appointed.* Miss Abby W. Gardner, the daughter of Hosea J. Gardner, who at the time of his death was Postmaster of Hingham, Mass., has been appointed Postmistress in that town, in place of Charles Siders, resigned. After the death of Mr. Gardner, it was the intention to appoint his daughter, who was familiar with the duties of the office, but Miss Gardner than not being twenty-one years of age, Mr. Siders kindly consented to hold the appointment for her until she could be legally appointed.

*An Ancient Building.* The old ante-revolution church of Pownalboro, now Dresden, is standing as good as new, the frame being of heavy hard oak, and made with the honest solidity of old days. It is a square, three storied edifice, with galleries on three sides and the old fashioned square pews, so inconvenient for lazy worshipers, that flourished in Puritan times. It is suggested that it be made into an Academy.

*Fire in Auburn State Prison.* Auburn, N. Y., March 15. A fire broke out in the north wing of the Auburn Prison on Saturday evening, and destroyed property belonging to the State to the amount of $5000. Barber & Sons, carpet manufacturers, are sufferers to a large amount, which is partially covered by insurance. There was considerable excitement among the convicts, but no escapes were made. The fire was incendiary.

*Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.* Montpelier, Vt., March 18. Two fellows were this morning arrested at Northfield, Vt., and are now in safe keeping, for passing Lyndon (Vt.) bank bills of the denomination of $10's, altered from $1's. Some $2000 of it were exchanged yesterday at Montreal and Rouse's Point.

*Ohio Legislature.* Cleveland, March 18. The bills repealing the acts passed by the last Legislature, to prevent kidnapping in Ohio, and refusing the use of the jails for the confinement of fugitive slaves, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House night before last, the former by 22, and the latter by 21 majority.

*Fisticuffs in the New York Legislature.* Albany, March 18. After the close of the morning session of the assembly, Messrs. Chatfield and Delancy, members from New York, got into words on the floor, when Mr. D. struck Mr. C. The latter immediately clinched him by the throat, but was prevented from striking him by the bystanders. It was some time before Mr. Chatfield's hold could be loosened, Mr. Delancy in the meantime growing black in the face. The combatants were eventually parted. There was much excitement.

*Cannon Foundry Burnt.* Pittsburg, March 18. This morning, at 4 o'clock, the extensive cannon foundry of Knapp & Wade, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is $6000 insurance in each of the following offices: Delaware, Mutual, and Franklin, Philadelphia; Home, New York; Citizens', and Western, Pittsburg; and $3000 in the Reliance, Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

*The Providence Banks.* Providence, March 17. Condition of Providence Banks, March 15; Circulation $1,310,786; deposits $1,903,082; loans $16,915,344; specie $520,828.

*The Indians willing to Emigrate.* Augusta, Ga., March 15. Reports from Florida state that the Indians there have specified their willingness to emigrate. The Tampa papers are sanguine that the Florida war will soon be terminated. A party of six persons, including Capt. Hunter and Messrs. Hause and Wyatt, it is supposed, were drowned while on their way to Manatee.

*Steamboat Collision—Six Lives Lost.* Cincinnati, March 15. The steamers Great Western and Princess came in collision at 3 o'clock on Sunday monrnig off Raleigh, Ky. The Princess sank in ten minutes to the hurricane deck. Her cabin passengers and the books and baggage were saved. Three deck hands, one woman and two children, deck passengers, were lost. The Great Western took the passengers of the Princess to Shawneetown.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. We are informed by the Principal of this Excellent Institution, that the price of board in the Seminary boarding-house has been reduced to $2 per week. This includes washing, wood and lights, which is very reasonable. There are also ample accommodations for students to board themselves, which they can do for about $1 per week.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS. The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on Saturday with three days later news from Europe. There is little of importance by this arrival. A fire in Constantinople had burned three hundred houses. The members of the Derby cabinet were being re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Mr. V. DARLING, an authorized agent, will visit the towns in Sagadahoc county during the present and coming month. He is authorized to transact buisness for the Farmer Office.

CARS FOR EGYPT. Messrs. Watson & Co., of Springfield, Mass., will ship from New York next week ten of the forty passenger cars which they have contracted with the Pasha of Egypt to build for the Alexandria and Cairo Railroad. The cars are taken to pieces in sections, packed in boxes, and will be put up by two of Watson & Co.'s workmen, who go out in same ship. The remaining thirty cars are to be built and forwarded before the first of July. That the Egyptians, when they see these huge boxes unloaded, may not think themselves sold in their dealings with the Yankees, a splendid drawing of the cars, from the hand of Milton Bradley, the draftsman of the work, is sent to the Pasha, and will doubtless splease the old fellow very much.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID. A little boy, son of J. G. Dickerson, Esq., of this city, was shockingly burned on Friday evening, 12th inst., by the breaking of a fluid lamp. He with other children were playing around the table upon which the lamp set. Leaning upon the leaf of the table, it gave way, precipitating him and the lamp together upon the floor. The lamp was broken in its fall and he was enveloped in an instant in the flames. His father caught him in his arms, but before the flames were extinguished he was shockingly burned in his face, arms and various parts of his body, and internally, by inhaling the flame. He lingers in great agony, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. [Belfast Age.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

### DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 15.

[A part of to-day's proceedings have already been published in the Farmer. All other transactions of interest will be found below.]

In convention of the two branches the following officers, (in addition to those reported last week,) were chosen.

*City Marshal*—Joshua L. Heath.

An order was passed providing for the printing of 1000 copies of the report of the Financial committee, together with so much of the reports of the several departments of the city as were referred by the last Council to this.

Adj. to Saturday, 20th inst.

SATURDAY, March 20.

An order passed, appointing the Mayor, together with Aldermen Turner and Patterson, and such as the Common Council may join, a committee to ascertain and report at the next meeting of the Council, what alterations, if any, are needed in the Alms House accommodations; also, if any additions to the same are required for the convenience and comfort of the inmates; with an estimate of the cost of such alterations and additions.

The regular meetings of the City Council, for the current year, were fixed for the last Saturday of each month, at 2 P. M.

The bonds of Joshua L. Heath, City Marshal, and James Safford and Chas. E. Hayward, Constables, were presented and approved.

The City Marshal nominated the following persons as Police Officers:—James Savage, C. E. Hayward, Gilman Turner, E. W. Getchell, Jas. Fletcher, Thos. Wadsworth, Chas. Gowen, B. F. Gaslin and Wm. Stevens. They were duly confirmed.

In convention of the two branches, the following officers were elected:

*Street Commissioner, West side*—John G. Phinney.
" " *East side*—Luther I. Wall.
*Sup. School Committee*—Grenville T. Fletcher.
*Surveyors of Wood and Bark*—Eleazer Smith, Amasa Kelley, Pascal S. Bronsdon, Joseph F. Gannett, M. P. Faught, W. P. M. Means, Chas. G. Greenlief, Jacob Saunders, Hiram Reed, Alex. Gardner Wm. Libby, P. S. Percival, Jos. G. Whitney, C. E. Hayward, John M. Webster, Thos. Wadsworth, Amos Church, N. H. Leighton, James Safford, Levi Hicks, Joshua L. Heath, George Sawtell, Eben Packard, Thos. Fuller, Osgood Carlton, David Leighton, Wm. Doe, Lot Hamlon.
*Surveyors of Lumber*—Eleazer Smith, Amasa Kelley, Gilmore Bartlett, Samuel B. Hodgkins, Luther I. Wall, Abner Coombs, John H. Hussey, Samuel Davenport, Daniel H. Church, Elisha Atkins, Jarvis W. Lawson, Amos Church, P. S. Percival, Thos Wadsworth, D. A. Fairbanks, James Safford, Lendal Mosier, John Cross, Wm. Doe, Lot Hamlen.
*Fence Viewers*—Joel Richardson, Benj. Spaulding, Chas. Little, Anson Church, Joseph Barrows, Simon Leighton, Joseph H. Wall, John H. Hussey.
*Viewers, Surveyors and Cullers of Hoops and Staves*—Ezra Emery, Reuben C. Smith.
*Pound Keeper*—Elbridge G. Wall.
*Chief Engineer Fire Department*—Eri Wills.
*First Assistant do.*—J. P. Wyman.
*Second Assistant do.*—F. A. Swan.
*To make complaints against Truant Children*—Joshua L. Heath, C. E. Hayward, James Safford.
*Health Officer*—Joshua L. Heath.
*Tythingmen*—Joshua L. Heath, G. W. Jones, Howard Pettingill.
*Sealers of Leather*—Stephen Hawes, E. G. Doe, Wm. T. Folsom, James Flagg.
*Constables*—J. L. Heath, Levi Hicks.
*Inspectors of Sole Leather*—Edmund G. Doe, Jas. Flagg, Stephen Deering, Wm. T. Folsom, Erastus Haskell.
*Superintendent of Burying Grounds*—Nath'l Branch.
Adj. to Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

**Joint Standing Committees.**

*On Accounts*—Aldermen, Turner and Patterson; Councilmen, Pettingill, Carson and Morton.
*On Highways*—Aldermen, Phinney, McFarland; Councilmen, S. Cummings, Hussey, Hoyt.
*On New Streets*—Aldermen, Patterson, Phinney; Councilmen, Macomber, Folsom, S. Cummings.
*On Bells and Clocks*—Aldermen, Morrill, McFarland; Councilmen, Hoyt, Peaslee, Lyon.
*On Burying Grounds*—Aldermen, Phinney, Ingraham; Councilmen, Golder, Pettingill, Macomber.
*On Finances*—Aldermen, Patterson, Brown; Councilmen, Morton, Carson, Hayden.
*On Fire Department*—Aldermen, Brown, Morrill; Councilmen, Hayden, Glidden, Golder.
*On Schools and School Districts*—Aldermen, Turner, Ingraham; Councilmen, Clark, Wood, Barrows.
*On Printing*—Aldermen, McFarland, Patterson; Councilmen, Folsom, Wood, Cross.
*On City Buildings*—Aldermen, Ingraham, Turner; Councilmen, Barrows, Cummings, Fogg.
*On Enrolled Ordinances*—Aldermen, Brown, Morrill; Councilmen, Fogg, Hussey, Clark.

### MURDER IN WHITEFIELD.

"We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Carlton of Cooper's Mills, Whitefield, for the follwing particulars in regard to the most brutal murder of Mrs. Sarah Preble, wife of Jedediah Preble of that town. It appeared in evidence before the coroner's jury that the deceased had been frequently obliged within the past few years to leave home in order to save her life. About ten days ago she left home on account of cruel treatment, and went to her daughter's in Augusta. In a few days her husband went and persuaded her to return home under promise of better treatment, where they arrived on Tuesday night of last week, after which he was not seen out of the house till Thursday evening.

On the afternoon of that day a Mrs. Gould went to the house and found the doors fastened. Just before arriving at the house she heard loud talk and swearing, which ceased when she knocked. No one came to the door, however, and she returned home. Friday morning the door was found fastened by Albert Place, who went there on business. He finally succeeded in obtaining an entrance and found Preble with nothing on but his shirt and pants. He was sitting at a table in one corner of the room, his shirt covered with blood. He said old Sal, meaning his wife, had fell out of bed and hurt her, and he had to get his own breakfast. While there Place heard some faint groans and saw a person on a bed in the room.

He reported what he had seen, when the neighbors repaired to the house and found Mrs. Preble dead, and her body horribly mutilated. It appears that he had struck her with a hammer over the right eye and also on the top of the head; six of her ribs and the right side were literally smashed to a chowder. Her throat had unmistakable marks of the old brute's thumb and fingers, where he had choked her, probably to prevent her screaming.

His shirt, two pillow-cases and a portion of her dress, all saturated with blood, were found in an out place in the bottom of an old trunk, covered with a large quantity of old duds. Much blood was also found on the floor under the carpet.

The coroner's jury, in accordance with the foregoing facts, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by wilful and malicious violence inflicted on her person by her husband, by means of a nail-hammer and other deadly weapons." [Bath Sentinel.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. A son of Col. Timothy Williams met with a serious accident on Saturday last. A horse which had been in the stable for several days had been let loose in the yard, and the girl who was left in charge of the house during the temporary absence of Mr. Williams and his wife, was cautioned to keep the child, who is two years old, within. But he made his way to the yard without her knowledge, and was discovered by an older brother, some time after, insensible and covered with blood. Medical aid was immediately called in, and marks of the horse's feet were found upon the head and neck. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. The child is under the care of Dr. Ludwig, of Thomaston. [Rockland Democrat.

ACCIDENT. Yesterday afternoon, Edwin, aged about 10 years, son of Isaac R. Clark Esq., of this city, while playing in the bake-shop of Messrs. Phillips & Witherly, had his hand severely mangled between two iron rollers, while the men engaged in working the machine had their backs turned for a moment. The skin and flesh were torn from his wrist downward, leaving the sinews of the hand entirely bare. No bones were broken, and the probability is that the accident will not prove so bad as was at first supposed. [Bangor Courier, 17th.

FROM NEW MEXICO. *St. Louis, March* 16. The New Mexican mail of the 15th ult. has arrived here.

Capt. Marcy would leave about the 1st of March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn, and animals. Owing to the fact of taking wagons, he would return via Bent's Fort, taking a more circuitous route north-easterly than previously traveled. He is reported to have said that the supplies could be furnished Camp Scott much easier and quicker from New Mexico than elsewhere.

The Legislature has passed resolutions complimentary to the officers of the army, and recommended several for promotion in the event of an increase of the army.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that the Chief of the Salt Lake Utahs visited the Capatoes in Mexico, with the view to induce them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops would be destroyed. The mission of the Chief was unsuccessful.

Kit Carson had concluded a treaty between the Mutaches, Utahs, Arapahoes, and Pueblocs. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any territory, and to render all aid they can towards suppressing the rebellion in Utah.

### NEW YORK ITEMS.

CUTTING OFF A MAN'S EARS. William Roberts, alias Dusty Bob, a bar-tender in New York, was arrested on Friday, charged with having assaulted Joseph Jones, a chandler, and cut off both his ears. Mr Jones appeared before Justice Kelley in a pitiful condition. His face was badly cut and bruised, and both ears were gone. He stated that on Tuesday evening Roberts and two others attacked and beat him, and while two of them held him the other cut off his ears with a pair of shears. The prisoner was locked up by the magistrate to await examination.

HORRIBLE FIGHT. About one o'clock Tuesday morning a company of men were carousing in the porter house of Michael Byrne, on First avenue, in New York, when a quarrel arose among them, and Patrick Lalor stabbed John Murphy and Joseph Kelly in a horrible manner. Murphy was frightfully cut in the side, head and face, Kelly was struck in the abdomen, and so badly cut that his bowels protruded through the opening. It was reported at noon that one of the men had died. Lalor and several others were arrested.

THE DANGER OF NEW YORK STREETS. At eight o'clock on Sunday evening, Ex-Alderman Smith, with his wife, was passing through Canal street, New York city, on their way to church, when he had his left arm shattered by a ball from a revolver. There had been, it appears, a disturbance between a party of Short Boys and the attendant of a saloon, and Mr. Smith received the shot intended for the latter. It was found necessary to amputate the injured arm.

DESCENTS UPON GAMBLING HOUSES IN NEW YORK. Mayor Tiemann is acting vigorously against the numerous gambling houses in New York city. On Saturday, the police made a descent upon a low gambling house in Houston street, where robbers congregate, and captured a number after a desperate fight. On that same day they entered a gambling house of a more extensive character, the favorite resort of Brotherson the defaulting book-keeper of the Union Bank. At this place fifteen persons were arrested.

BUILDING. An unusual stagnation prevails this Spring among builders and architects. Almost nothing is doing, and very little is contemplated. One of our principal architects, who had last year at this time six or seven assistants, now has but one; and is making plans and estimates for but a single store, with an iron front, against twelve or fifteen which were under way a year ago. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NEW YORK, March 18. A fearful riot occurred in Eleventh avenue this forenoon. An Irishman attempted to jump from one of the cars of the Peekskill train, but fell between the brakes and was crushed to death. The occurrence, which was wholly attributable to the deceased's own carelessness, created the most bitter feeling against the railroad company. Thousands of Irish laborers immediately gathered, and all threatened vengeance against the company, and a total annihilation of the track. The 22d Ward police interfered to quell the disturbance, and were driven off with stones and brickbats. A telegraphic dispatch being sent to the Deputy's office, Mr. Carpenter and a force of about 200 police were sent as soon as possible to the scene of riot. Before they arrived, however, the rioters, who had increased to upwards of 5000 strong, refused to let the next train, due at half past 10 o'clock, pass. The train was attacked by showers of stones from the mob, and had to back up the road for some distance. Horses were then brought and attached to the cars, and in this way the cars were allowed to pass; but when the engine attempted to come down it was attacked most fearfully. The engineer, to save himself, had to take shelter inside, and let the locomotive take its course. By the time the twelve o'clock train had arrived, the excitement had somewhat abated. Numerous arrests have been made of persons concerned in the riot.

The steamer Empire State still lies upon the ledge of rocks upon which she run. She has a large hole in her bottom, but will probably be got off this week. Her cargo has been all got out, and is mostly in good condition.

Boats commence running to Albany to-morrow.

The sale of the Collins steamship is postponed to a fortnight from to-day, when they will be positively sold.

NEW YORK, March 19. Col. Fremont and family go to California in the steamer Star of the West, to-morrow, and will be absent a few months.

The express down train on the Hudson River Road this morning run over a rock upon the track of the weight of about 300 pounds, severing it in twain. The train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, but was providentially stopped in the distance of 100 yards by application of the patent brake.

Justice Clarke, of the Supreme Court, has refused to discharge from arrest Jacob H. Mott, implicated in the defalcation of the book-keeper of the Union Bank.

### THE DISASTER TO THE EMPIRE STATE.

NEW YORK, March 18. The steamer Empire State, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River line, left Fall River on Tuesday evening shortly after 7 o'clock, with a fair freight and the average number of passengers, of whom only a dozen or fifteen were ladies. On passing Newport, a thick fog set in and continued quite dense through the night, obliging Capt. B. to proceed with great caution. The vessel was frequently stopped and the whistle sounded. In this way they proceeded cautiously up the Sound, when, at 10 minutes after 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the steamer ran upon a ledge of rocks making off Matinacook Point, which is the first east of Sand's Point, on the Long Island shore, and about 35 miles from New York.

When she struck her rate of speed was about twelve miles per hour, and her bows ran well up out of water, and she remained fast. The engines were immediately reversed, and every effort made to get her off, but she was found to be hard and fast. The water also rushed in at the openings made in her bows, and in half an hour it was apparent that she would have to remain until assistance could be obtained from the city.

The steamer Vanderbilt, of the Stonington line was following close in the wake of the Empire State, and hearing the signals from her steam whistle, was soon within hailing distance, when Capt Brayton informed the Captain of the Vanderbilt that he was ashore, and requested him to lay by and take off his passengers. Capt Pendleton, who was in charge of the Vanderbilt, cheerfully consented to the request, and in a short time the boats of both steamers were lowered away, and began the work of transferring the passengers from the Empire State to the Vanderbilt, with their baggage. The position of the standed steamer, which was close to the shore, prevented the Vanderbilt from approaching very near her. Thhre was no excitement among the passengers, and no alarm. One man lost his hat and another had his uncle slightly sprained, which were all the accidents that occurred, and the whole was safely transferred to the Vanderbilt, which reached the city at half-past 12 o'clock. No damage could come to the freight, as that is all upon the main deck, which is not submerged. There is $100,000 insurance on the Empire State principally in New York and Philadelphia.

The State of Maine will take the place of the Empire State, and leave New York on Friday at the usual hour. The Bay State leaves here this afternoon on her regular trip. No steamer of the line left here last night.

PROTECTION TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY. Last week Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, presented in the United States Senate petitions from citizens of Montgomery and Hutchinson Counties, engaged in the manufacture of iron, very numerously signed by working men, in which they set forth that works for said manufacture have been erected in those counties at the cost of several millions of dollars, which in full operation give support to thousands. For the safety of this branch of American industry, they earnestly remonstrate against the large quantity of foreign iron thrown into the market of this country at ruinous rates, and urge that sufficient specific protection to American labor be extended, and particularly to this particular branch of it.

SUSPECTED CASE OF WHOLESALE POISONING. We learn from the Troy (N. Y.) Times that a suspicion begins to be entertained that the family of Mr. George W. Jennings of Cohoes, five members of which have died, as was supposed from the eating of stale fish, may have been poisoned. Stale fish would hardly operate in such a manner, unless they were so virulently rank that no respectable family would consent to use them. The bodies have all been exhumed, and a careful dissection made, but with what result has not been stated. The dead comprise the wife, son, aunt mother-in-law and sister-in-law of Mr. Jennings. Three more are dangerously ill.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 14. Judge Douglas who has been confined to his house for several days by severe sickness, will resume his place in the Senate some time this week. He pronounces the reports as to his intention to resign his seat as totally without foundation.

The receipts of the Treasury Department during the past week were $535,000, exclusive of $200,000 in treasury notes. The drafts issued amounted to $977,000.

There is no perceptible improvement in the physical condition of Senator Davis, and the partial loss of his eyesight is feared by his friends.

Herald correspondence. Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will report on the subject of the capture of Walker, that the officers of the United States have no right to use their forces in the territory of any foreign State, unless previously authorised by Congress. Inasmuch as these views are in accordance with those of the President, no action of Congress is necessary.

Dispatches were received by the last mails from Mr. Dallas, our minister to London. He thinks the new Ministry will be more favorable and conciliatory to the United States than the old one. He is also of opinion that it will not, according to present appearances, remain long in power.

WASHINGTON, March 15. The Secretary of War to-day examined the findings of the Court Martial in the Sumner and Harney case. The Court acquits Col. Sumner, holding that no challenge was sent. The Secretary dissents from the finding of the Court, on the ground that the note sent was clearly in his opinion a challenge.

Information has arrived here that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has confirmed the decision of the Court below in the famous McDonough estate case, making the decision final.

Capt. Claussen, of the barque Wm. Woodside, from Barcelona, reports on the 27th ult was forced to heave to by a British man of-war, and subsequently was boarded by men from a British gunboat who examined his papers. On the 23d ult., passed the wreck of a brig having the appearance of being but a short time wrecked.

WASHINGTON, March 16. Yesterday and to-day 132 bills and resolutions were introduced into the House by members from the various States and Territories.

Vice Admiral Mahommed Pacha and suite had arrived here.

The Speaker of the House received the Morman memorial direct from Salt Lake. Its tone being considered offensive by many members, he said he did not feel at liberty to decline laying it before the House, it coming from the Territorial Legislature.

Mr. Douglas has been confined to his room for four days by sickness. The Republicans want him to speak, but his physicians say that he must not for some days. Last night, when an unexpected attempt was made to force a vote, he came into the Senate ante-room, to engineer his forces, but did not take his seat. We learn that the excitement he was under has occasioned a relapse, but that he is determined to speak this week.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, to determine their proceedings on the Kansas bill.

While they prefer that the debate be conducted during the usual hours, they will consent to evening sessions, if necessary; but they do not want a vote taken this week, being desirous that Senator Douglas should be heard on Monday next. He is too ill, it is supposed, to be able to address the Senate before that time.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted all the bids for Treasury Notes made at a rate of interest under 5 per cent. These embrace over $2,500,000. To all bidders above 5 per cent. the balance were awarded, *pro rata*.

Times correspondence. Mahommed Pasha arrived to-night. I understand that he had not been at Willard's Hotel twenty minutes before his room was

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.


## LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The steamship North American arrived at Portland Tuesday night, bringing dates to the 3d inst., four days later.

GREAT BRITAIN. Parliament was in session. On the 1st the House of Commons, after transacting some formalities, adjourned to the 12th.

In the House of Lords, Derby made his inaugural ministerial speech, giving an insight into his intended policy. After stating the grounds upon which he had undertaken the office, and the difficulties which beset him, he glanced at the state of the army, with reference to the Indian War, and said there was yet a most respectable numerical force remaining within the United Kingdom. He had no doubt the exertions of Sir Colin Campbell and the troops under his command would lead to a successful result, and when the mutiny was fully suppressed it would be the duty of government to undertake the task of pacifying and tranquilizing the empire.

He then referred to the Chinese war, and expressed satisfaction, notwithstanding he condemned the cause of the war, at the success which had attended British arms; and added that now Canton had fallen, it would be the duty of government to make, with the least possible delay, a safe and honorable peace, so that commerce between England and China might be re-established.

He then adverted to the relations with France, and urged the necessity of remaining on friendly terms. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt at his assassination. He made great allowance for the indignation betrayed by the French people; nevertheless, he did not believe that addresses from the French colonies gave a true representation of the feeling of the French army. From what he knew of the Emperor, he felt satisfied it was his sincere wish to keep on terms of amity with England.

The Foreign Secretary, Lord Malmesbury, was preparing a reply to Count Walewski's dispatch, which he believed would satisfy public feeling, and there was nothing in Mr. Milne Gibson's resolution which would prevent the government from proceeding with the Conspiracy Bill, although further action would depend on the reply from France to Lord Malmesbury's dispatch. With regard to the policy of the government, it was impossible, having been called to office suddenly, and not at the commencement of the session, to bring forward any programme now.

On the subject of the government of India, he thought the time not opportune for any change, but in deference to the vote of the House of Commons he was prepared to yield, and a modified bill as suggested by Lord Ellenborough, would be presented. In regard to Parliamentary reform, his own opinion was that no alteration was required, but he nevertheless thought some modification and amendment might be made to suit the conveniences and wants of the people. All he could promise, however, was that during recess, government would earnestly direct their efforts to the preparation of a bill which would be introduced in the course of the next session.

In conclusion, he expressed the hope that when he retired from office, whether the period for which he held it were long or short, he would not be found to have left the country in a worse position than he found it.

Earls Granville and Clarendon defended the late government, and the House adjourned till the 15th of March.

The trial of the directors of the Royal British Bank terminated on the 27th with a verdict of guilty. Three of them, Cameron, Brown, and Esdaile, were sentenced as first class misdemeanors, to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labor; Kennedy to nine months; Owen to six, and McLeod to three months; while Stapleton was discharged on payment of a nominal fine of one shilling.

The London Star says the country is to be agitated by means of a Parliamentary Committee forming to organize an opposition to any Conspiracy Bill which may be introduced by Lord Derby.

It is stated that through an examination of the papers of the King of Delhi, several individuals among the native regiments, of good standing, are implicated in the insurrection.

The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly line of screw steamers to run between Liverpool and New York, commencing with the propeller Alps, which leaves Liverpool on the 17th inst., to be continued every alternate Wednesday. In the event, however, of a few passengers and a small freight offering for the Alps, they will be conveyed to New York in the first regular Cunarder, at reduced rates.

*London, Wednesday Morning.* The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered Walewski's dispatch, in a tone and spirit becoming a British Minister. It expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with France, and remain in alliance with her, but declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact.

FRANCE. Orsini, Pierri and Rudio have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence.

The Moniteur announces that Generals Changarnier and Bedeau are authorized to return to France.

The abolition of the butchers' monopoly in Paris, which had been decided on, was expected to give the Emperor considerable popularity.

It is reported that Rudio's sentence is to be commuted to imprisonment for life, with hard labor.

The Court of Cassation is expected to give its decision on the appeal on the 4th.

The penal law for public security was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 135 to 1. The single dissentient is said to be Gen. McMahon. It is said he grounded his opposition on the unconstitutional character of the law, and is stated to have expressed his regret that a measure he considered fatal should be brought forward.

ITALY. Arrests continued to be made in Genoa through fear of a Republican plot. The troops were confined to the barracks, and held ready for immediate action.

A man-of-war had taken up a position opposite the Republican suburb of the town, with shotted guns.

TURKEY. Fethi Ahmed Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery, and brother-in-law of the Sultan, had died suddenly.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News gives the details of a horrible outrage upon the Dickson family, (before reported,) near Jaffa. The matter had been taken up by Mr. Brown, American Consul and Charge d'Affaires at Constantineple, and the Porte had promised full retribution.

M. De Prokesch, Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, has been instructed to urge on the Porte the imperious necessity of pacifying Bosnia, by effecting a reform of abuses which are the cause of the present trouble.

INDIA. The Bomay mail, with a week's later news, arrived at Suez on the 23d February.

The Times' Malta correspondent telegraphs: "The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtyghar preparing for an invasion of Oude, which would probably be from several points, about 25th of January. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with about 100 pieces of ordnance; while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to-operate with him.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Bauda.

The Rajpootana field force, after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched on for Cotah, where disunion reigns.

Delhi has been placed under the authority of the Punjaub Commissioners, the authority of civil power restored, and the army declared broken up.

Large reinforcements of European troops are still required.

The Governor General was on his way to the Northwest Province.

The government dispatch says the enemy were fortifying Lucknow with great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart, and anxious to negotiate.

Sir James Outram had been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22d by the 34th Regiment from Cawnpore, with a convoy of stores.

A party of rifles had taken up a post on Lucknow road, on a march from Cawnpore, to keep open communication. Cultivators are busily employed everywhere with the winter crops, and the revenue was being collected in the district around Delhi, as if nothing had happened.

A dispatch to the India Company says advices of the 22d of January state that Gen. Outram had been again assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force in Lucknow was daily expected. Reinforcements had been sent to Gen. Outram at Alumbagh.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Mar. 15.

SENATE. The Kansas question was taken up and debated at great length. The session was protracted to 6 o'clock, Tuesday morning, when the Senate adjourned until noon.

HOUSE. Several private bills were passed.

Among the bills introduced and referred were one providing for the election of Postmasters by the people, and one for a railroad to the Pacific.

TUESDAY, Mar. 16.

SENATE. On re-assembling, at noon, it was agreed that the debate on Kansas should close and the question be taken on Monday next.

The subject was then discussed until adjournment

HOUSE. Mr. Phelps of Mo. introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas. It provides for a new Convention, to which the Lecompton Constitution shall be referred. He moved the reference of the bill to a Select Committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of Utah, addressed to the President and Congress. It was read, but, before it was finally disposed of, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 17.

SENATE. The Kansas question occupied the session.

HOUSE. The Utah memorial was ordered to be printed. The army bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.

THURSDAY, Mar. 18.

SENATE. Mr. Gwin of Cal., offered a resolution of enquiry, as to what steps have been taken to punish the perpetrators of the massacre of 118 emigrants in Utah.

The debate on Kansas was resumed, and continued through the session, and also during an extra evening session.

HOUSE. The House was occupied with the army bill.

FRIDAY, Mar. 19.

SENATE. The Kansas question was further debated.

HOUSE. An investigating committee was appointed to look into affairs connected with the Pennsylvania bank. The army bill was taken up, and finally passed by a vote of 123 to 73. The bill provides for four regiments of volunteers.

SATURDAY, March 20.

SENATE. The session was occupied with the Kansas debate, and an extra session was held in the evening.

HOUSE. The session of the House was taken up by debate on the deficiency bill.

## THE UTAH MEMORIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 16. A memorial from the Legislature of Utah was presented to the House to-day. The memorialists represent that at the last session of the legislature, resolutions and a memorial were adopted setting forth their grievances as to the appointment of federal officers for Utah; but the only response to them has been the sending of a new set, backed by an army claiming to have been sent by the President. If the army has been sent by authority of the government, they should like to be informed of the fact, and they want further to know why their remonstrance is treated with contempt, and hostile course pursued towards them? They say they will not submit to the misrule of demagogues, who spend their time in creating disturbances between them and the government. They narrate their sufferings in Missouri and elsewhere, and claiming to be a portion of the American people, and asserting that they have therefore the right to demand justice and the enjoyment of their civil rights under the Constitution. They ask the government to retrace their course, to withdraw their troops, and to give them a voice in the selection of their officers, thus showing its willingness to extend to them peace rather than war. The appointments for Utah, they say, were hawked about until at length was found a set of officers reckless and unprincipled, who have attempted to come into the Territory supported by bayonets. All they want is fair play. The administration has been imposed upon by designing men. They will not, if expected to do so, renounce their religion. They will maintain it in defiance of earth and hell, and are better prepared to defend themselves now, than when they went out to the Territory. They beg to be excused, if they do not entertain a favorable opinion of the army. If some of them had their due, they would be pulling hemp by the neck, or occupying positions in prison. They, among other things, ask reparation.

The reading was listened to with much attention. Some of the language caused laughter, while portions induced members to move that further reading be dispensed with. The memorial, however, was read to the end, including the names of the signers.

THE LEVIATHAN. It is estimated that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, etc., and making the Leviathan in all respects ready for sea, will not exceed £120,000, and that the time required will not extend beyond the month of July. It has been proved that eight anchors are not sufficient to hold her at moorings during only a half gale, and she has been supplied with ten, five at the stem and five at the stern. The masts are being made at Millwall; six in all, three square-rigged, and three rigged with fore and aft sails. They will all be composed of plates of wrought iron, an inch thick, and riveted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam boiler of the strongest description. They will vary from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck; each will be 3 ft. 4 in. in diameter at the deck, the weight varying from 30 to 40 tuns, exclusive of yards or rigging. In case of it becoming necessary to cut away the masts, an apparatus working by means of a powerful screw is made to compress the two sides together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let them fall over the sides immediately. All the main and topmast yards of the square-rigged masts will also be of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, and lighter than if made of wood. As there is no dock large enough at the entrance to take in the Leviathan, when she needs cleaning, she will have to be "gridironed"; that is, run aground on rows of piles along the Mersey's side for the purpose, and the tide, of course, will leave her dry at each low water.

FRENCH ENTERPRISE. It will be remembered that in the month of June, 1857, a law was passed by the French Legislature, authorizing an appropriation for the establishment of three lines of mail steamers between France and the United States. the West Indies, the Isthmus of Panama and Mexico. In the exercise of this authority, the French Government have recently concluded a contract with parties of known responsibility, for the establishment and working, for a period of twenty years, of two lines—one from Havre to New York, and the other from St. Nazaire to Aspinwall, with branch lines to the West Indies and Mexico. We are informed on very reliable authority that, although the name of the company to which the concession has been granted is that of V. Marzion & Co. the real party is the Orleans Railroad Company, one of the richest and most prosperous corporations in France, and whose capital stock amounts to the enormous sum of eleven hundred millions francs. The annual subscription guaranteed by the Imperial Government for the mail service is close on $2,000,000, and there is little or no doubt that this great and important enterprise will be speedily carried out, with every prospect of success on the part of those who have undertaken it, and of advantage to France and the United States.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. The New Orleans Picayune and Bulletin both denounce in strong terms the act which has passed one house of the Louisana Legislature authorizing the importation of 2500 negroes from the coast of Africa into that State, to be indentured for a term not less than fifteen years. The Picayune says:

"We believe that if it had been supposed that there was any danger of the State's embarking in a scheme to revive the slave trade, by indirection, and bringing into Louisiana gangs of pagan laborers, fresh from the bloody and barbaric wars of the African coast, there would have gone up from this city a protest, speaking the utter repugnance of five-sixths of the population."

The Bulletin declares that the act is "from beginning to end, a sheer, unmitigated, transparent fraud. It is an effort to revive the slave trade under the hypocritical and flimsy disguise of a word." And further, "the Legislature owes it to the dignity, peace and welfare of the State, if not to its own dignity, to put a stop to this thing at once. It can do no good, and certainly must result in harm."

REVIVAL IN A PRINTING OFFICE. Prayer meetings have been held daily at one of the larger printing offices in this city since the 6th of March with increasing interest. At the commencement of the meetings there were but four or five converts, with but very few participants, and now the number ranges as high as twelve or fourteen. The interest manifested at those meetings is very great. One of the recent converts says, "What are we to expect when printing offices are converted into religious chapels? It is, as far as my knowledge extends, unprecedented in the history of any country, and will, no doubt, astonish many a reader." As the meetings are held between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, some of the men go without their dinner for the sake of attending them. [New York Tribune.

## LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

MONDAY, March 15.

AFTERNOON.

HOUSE. The judiciary committee, on a bill relating to the liability of owners of buildings for exhibition of agricultural productions, that the same "ought to pass."

Resolve providing for an examination of the mineralogical resources of Piscataquis county was recommitted, with instructions to report a resolve appropriating $2500 for a geological survey of the State.

TUESDAY, Mar. 16.

SENATE. Bill additional, incorporating So. Kennebec Ag. Society, was read and Thursday assigned.

The conferees to whom was referred the report of the committee on the judiciary on the subject of criminal prosecutions, reported that the same be recommitted with the instructions of the House. Agreed to.

The Kansas resolves were finally passed, 23 to 1.

Resolve in favor of the Insane Hospital (appropriating $1,650 for repairs, &c.,) was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill to amend the 39th section of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes relating to towns was read a second time, and indefinitely postponed.

AFTERNOON.

The bill relating to prison discipline passed to engrossed, as amended by the House.

The liquor bill came up in order, and after some debate was table.

Bill additional to incorporate the Maine State Seminary was taken up, debated and tabled.

The Liquor bill was amended and passed to be engrossed, 17 to 7. Adj.

HOUSE. *Finally passed*—Resolves relating to Kansas affairs.

Resolve in favor of East Maine Conference Seminary was taken up and debated until adjournment.

AFTERNOON.

The debate pending at adjournment was resumed, and the resolve was indefinitely postponed, 67 to 64.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary was debated and refused a passage, 88 to 38.

Bill an act relating to certain courts in the County of Lincoln, making Rockland a half shire town, was amended and passed to be engrossed.

Bills to reduce the capital stock of the Pejepscot, the Union and the Maine Banks were passed to be enacted.

*Finally passed*—Resolve in relation to trespassers upon the public lands; resolve in favor of the Insane Hospital; resolve in favor of John McClusky. Adj.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 17.

SENATE. The Senate concurred in the indefinite postponement of the resolve in favor of the Westbrook Seminary.

The committee of conference on a disagreeing vote on the West Gardiner Academy bill, reported that the conferees could not agree, and recommended the Senate to adhere. Agreed to.

Resolve in favor of East Maine Conference Seminary, (granting one-half township—passed by the Senate,) came from the House amended and indefinitely postponed. The Senate receded and concurred.

The liquor bill was ordered to be printed, as amended.

The joint select committee, on change of the constitution, so as to provide that the annual State election shall be held in November instead of September, made a report declaring legislation inexpedient. Accepted.

AFTERNOON.

Several bills relating to banks were passed to be enacted.

*Finally passed*—Resolves relating to Kansas affairs; in favor of the Insane Hospital; in relation to trespassers upon public lands; in favor of John A. Cleaveland.

Bill to prevent the destruction of moose and deer was read a second time, debated, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill additional to incorporate the Bangor, Oldtown and Milford Railroad, (authorizing it to alter its location and to widen its track, &c.,) was debated and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Bicknell, of Augusta, the House went into committee of the whole on the "bill to secure the safety and convenience of travellers on railroads," the question being on the passage of the bill to be engrossed. The debate was continued at some length, when the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Granted.

AFTERNOON.

Several members requested and obtained leave to record their votes against the passage of the Kansas resolves.

The House went into committee on the bill to secure safety and convenience of passengers on railroads. After some debate, the committee rose, the amendments adopted in committee were agreed to, some further amendments adopted, and the bill was tabled.

THURSDAY, Mar. 18.

SENATE. Bill in relation to Trustees of railroads (amended and passed to be engrossed in the Senate,) came up from the House amended in several unimportant particulars, and passed to be engrossed. The Senate concurred in the House amendments and having further amended the bill, passed it to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Arletta A. Brown, (the lady who got her back broke at the South Kennebec Ag. Society, and was thus in the language of her spouse, "*spilt* for herself, and *spilt* for her husband,") was read a second time. (The resolve allows her $300.) Indefinitely postponed, after debate, 20 to 5.

Bill relating to the militia was passed to be engrossed.

AFTERNOON.

*Finally passed*—Resolve relating to taxes of the towns of Hollis and Dayton; in favor of Passamaquoddy Indians; for the repair of the military road; in favor of Stephen L. Goodale.

The committee on the judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient on an order for the simplification of our judicial system; also on order for reduction of expenses of criminal jurisprudence. Accepted.

HOUSE. *Finally passed*—Resolves relating to taxes of the towns of Hollis and Dayton; resolve in favor of Passamaquoddy Indians.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Augusta, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the security and convenience of passengers on railroads. Several amendments were adopted. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The discussion on the railroad bill was resumed, and the bill was passed to be engrossed, by a vote of 79 to 51, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Arnold, Balch, Banks, Bean, Bicknell, Boody, Brown, Buxton, S. J. Chadbourne, Chick, A. H. Clark, E. Clark, Cunningham, Coffin, J. Davis, R. R. Drummond, Flye, Fox, French, Fuller, Gilbert, Gilkey, Hagar, J. Hall, Harmon, Hersey, Hill, Johnson, Jones, Judkins, Keene, G. A. Kimball, H. Kingsbury, T. B. Kingsbury, Leighton, C. E. Libbey, Marcoys, Marshall, Maybury, Merrill, Mitchell, J. L. Moor, Morrison, Nutting, Oliver, W. H. Palmer, T. Parkes, Parsons, Pattee, Percy, Perkins, Pierce, H. Pike, J. B. Pike, Plummer, J. Poor, Pratt, Quint, Rogers, Rowell, Sally, Sanborn, Sargent, Sawyer, Shearman, B. Smith, M. E. Sweat, W. H. Sweat, Tapley, Tibbetts, Tilson, Trussell, Wasson, Weeks, Wheeler, Whitney, Wing, Woodbury —79.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Batchelder, Blaisdell, Bowen, Buck, Buckman, Burbank, H. M. Chadbourne, Clement, E. Davis, Deane, J. H. Drummond, Dunn, Estes, Field, Goodale, J. E. Hall, Hale, Hobbs, Holt, Ingalls, I. C. Kimball, S. Kingsbury, Lane, J. Libbey, Loring, Maddox, Mayo, Miller, Millikin, L. S. Moore, J. Palmer, Pettengill, F. A. Pike, S. R. Porter, Prentiss, Ranney, Rice, Rideout, A. B. Shaw, Skillin, Skinner, W. C. Smith, Spooner, Stanley, Stockbridge, Strickland, Wadlin, Walsh, Waterhouse, Woodman.—61.

The committee on the judiciary, reported legislation inexpedient on order in relation to the contracts of married women; also in relation to closing proceedings before county commissioners.

Same committee reported an act relative to fines and costs in criminal prosecution, devolving the costs on the counties; and the same was read twice, and to-morrow assigned.

*Finally passed*—Resolve in favor of Stephen L. Goodale; resolve in aid of building a bridge across the north branch of Dead River; resolve for the repair of the Military road.

"An act to incorporate the city of Brunswick," was called up, amended, and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Parsons, the resolve relating to the sale of public lands was indefinitely postponed.

FRIDAY, Mar. 19.

SENATE. Mr. Woodbury called up the liquor bill, and moved to treat the bill as amended by the Senate, as a *substitute* for the original bill, and in that form to be sent to the House. Agreed to.

The question returned on the passage of the bill to be engrossed. After some debate, the bill was passed to be engrossed, 24 to 1, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Berry, Jr., S. S. Berry, Burbank, Burpee, Chapman, Connor, Davis, Fletcher, Goddard, Hamlin, Hobbs, Hoyt, Jones, Lothrop, McGilvery, Plaisted, Scamman, Stinchfield, Thomas, Twitchell, Wasson, West, Wing, Woodbury.—24.

NAY—Wiggin.

*Finally passed*—Resolve in aid of building a bridge across the north branch of Dead river in the county of Franklin.

The bill establishing the salaries of the County Commissioners of certain counties, was taken up. Adjourned, without taking the question.

AFTERNOON.

Bill establishing salaries for county commissioners, was debated, and passed to be engrossed as amended.

Resolve in aid of Medical School at Brunswick was called up. The House amendment was lost, and the resolve refused a passage.

The vote was afterwards reconsidered, the House amendment agreed to, and the resolve was then lost, 11 to 11.

Bill to establish the county of Madawaska was referred to the next Legislature.

*Finally passed*—Resolve in favor of the Treasurers of the towns of Bethel, Stoneham and Clifton; also of A. Spooner.

HOUSE. The House refused to reconsider its vote passing to be engrossed bill to incorporate the city of Brunswick.

The act relating to costs in criminal prosecutions was under debate when the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The debate pending when the House last adjourned, was resumed, and pending amendments the bill was tabled.

*Finally passed*—Resolve in favor of the Treasurers of Bethel, Stoneham, and Clifton; also of A. Spooner.

Resolve in favor of Limerick Academy, (granting $200 a year, for ten years,) was debated and passed to be engrossed.

An act for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops, (the liquor bill) came from the Senate amended, and passed to be engrossed. The bill was read twice, and to-morrow assigned.

The House voted to reconsider the vote whereby it passed to be enacted "a bill to make valid the proceedings of school districts numbers three and six, in Dresden," and sent to the Senate for a return of the same,

SATURDAY, Mar. 20.

SENATE. Resolve in relation to the Passamaquoddy Indians (passed in the Senate) came from the House indefinitely postponed. The Senate receded and concurred.

Mr. WASSON, by leave, introduced a resolve authorising the collection of certain securities in the land office; and the same was read once, and Monday assigned.

Message from the House requesting the return of bill to make valid certain proceedings of school districts No. 2 and 6 in Dresden, if in possession of the Senate. The bill having passed out of the possession of the Senate, a message was sent to the Governor and Council for its return.

Mr. Stinchfield, from the committee of conference on a disagreeing vote between the two branches on bill to incorporate the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, made a report recommending an amendment of the bill in certain particulars. The report was accepted and the bill accordingly amended, and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hoyt called up the bill to establish a State Normal School, and the same was indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Mr. Jones called up the report of the committee on agriculture, granting leave to withdraw on petition of A. J. W. Stevens and others (accepted in the Senate) which came up from the House recommitted with instructions to report a bill. The Senate voted to refer it to the next Legislature.

The committee on the judiciary, reported back a bill additional to incorporate the Maine State Seminary. Read and assigned.

Mr. Wasson moved to take up the report of the committee that "legislation is inexpedient to protect from irresponsible Foreign Fire Insurance Companies." The report was accepted.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. Resolve in favor of the Medical School of Maine came from the Senate referred to conferees. The question was in favor of receding. After some debate the House receded and concurred with the Senate, in refusing it a passage, 70 to 55.

Report of committee on education on Maine State Seminary, with bill was referred in concurrence.

AFTERNOON.

Bill an act relating to the reform school placing the expenses in certain cases on the towns and cities, was taken up, amended and passed to be engrossed.

An act additional to chapter ten of the Revised Statutes, relating to the militia, was taken up. [The bill provides for a military force of two thousand men, at $4,50 a year, each.] After some debate, it was passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, Mar. 22.

SENATE. Bill in relation to Reform School came from House amended and passed to be engrossed. Senate concurred, and assigned to-morrow for its further consideration.

Without transacting any business of general importance, the Senate adjourned till afternoon.

HOUSE. The liquor bill was taken up, and debated until adjournment. Several amendments were adopted.

## AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

### CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | $6 00 to 8 50 | Round Hog, | $8 00 to 9 00 |
| Corn Meal, | 90 to 95 | Clear Salt Pork, | 10 50 to 12 50 |
| Rye Meal, | 1 25 to 0 00 | Mutton, | 6 to 7 |
| Wheat, | 1 75 to 1 80 | Turkeys, | 12 to 14 |
| Rye, | 1 00 to 1 10 | Chickens, | 12 to 14 |
| Corn, | 85 to 90 | Geese, | 12 to 14 |
| Beans, | 1 00 to 1 50 | Clover Seed, | 10 to 12 |
| Oats, | 35 to 40 | Herdsgrass, | 2 50 to 3 00 |
| Potatoes, | 40 to 50 | Red Top, | 83 to 1 00 |
| Dried Apples, | 6 to 8 | Hay, | 7 00 to 9 00 |
| Cooking " | 40 to 50 | Lime, | 95 to 1 00 |
| Winter " | 75 to 1 00 | Fleece Wool, | 20 to 25 |
| Butter, | 16 to 18 | Pulled Wool, | 18 to 23 |
| Cheese, | 8 to 10 | Sheep Skins, | 50 to 75 |
| Eggs, | 11 to 12 | Hides, | 4½ to 5 |
| Lard, | 12 to 14 | | |

## BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 18, 1858.

At market, 900 Beeves, 126 Stores, 2000 Sheep; 275 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $8 00; first quality, $7 00 @ $7 50; second, $6 00 @ $6 50; third, $4 75 @ $5 50.

*Working Oxen.*—$95 00, 120 @ $170.

*Milch Cows.*—$41 @ $71; common $19 @ $21.

*Veal Calves.*—$3 00 @ $4 00.

*Hides.*—5 @ 5½c. *Pelts.*—$1 @ $1 25. *Calf Skins.*—9c @ 10c.

*Sheep and Lambs.*—$2 50 @ $3 00; extra $4 @ $5 75.

*Swine.*—At wholesale, 6c; retail 6½ @ 8c.

## BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY March 20, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sales of Western superfine at $4 60; fancy, $4 85 @ 5 00; extra, $5 25 @ $7 00.

GRAIN.—Corn—Sales of yellow at 70 @ 73c; mixed at 70 @ 71c. Oats—Northern at 42 @ 44 cents. Rye, 73c.

HAY.—Sales of Eastern at $12 @ $13 00 ℔ ton.


**More than 500,000 Bottles sold in the New England States in One Year.**

THE RESTORATIVE of Prof. O. J. WOOD, for restoring hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival. Volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world, and from the most intelligent to prove that it is a perfect Restorative; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:—

THE HAIR. People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Prof. Wood these articles are fast being dispensed with; but a great many persons have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered, completely, with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored to greater perfection than ever it had been before. It is without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to. It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either on man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means which should be left untried to obtain such a consideration. [Woman's Advocate, Phila.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (R. M. Hutchinson), and have experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair. I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours. Being fully convinced that your Restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell. Yours truly, WAYLAND, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.—Gentlemen: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles. Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing establishment), and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by all good Druggists. Wm. C. Goodwin & Co., Potter & Weeks, M. S. Burr & Co. Wholesale Agents for Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland. Sold in Augusta by C. F. POTTER. 3m3

**Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.**

AN Old Nurse for Children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth No mother who has ever tried Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

None genuine unless it has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 1y13


## Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower:
The world was sad, the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In China, 11te inst., by A. H. Abbott, Esq., Mr. DEANE P. CLARK to Miss REBECCA J. CHURCH, both of China.

In New Sharon, 14th inst., by O. L. Currier, Esq., Mr. HORACE N. JONES to Miss MARY A. SMALL, both of New Sharon.

In Otisfield, 11th inst., Mr. HENRY E. MASON to Miss SARAH M. THOMAS, both of Medway, Mass.

In Bangor, 14th inst., Mr. H. L. FARRINGTON to Miss GEORGIANA GOODALE, both of Bangor.

In Carmel, 8th inst., Mr. JOSEPH DORE, Jr., to Mrs. ANGELINE BLAISDELL, both of Bangor.

In Cutler, 7th inst., Mr. GEO. W. C. HUNTLEY to Miss PAMELIA L. ANDREWS, both of Cutler.

In Brunswick, 17th inst., Mr. WM. SPEAR to Mrs. PAULINA SPEAR, both of Brunswick.

In Gorham, 11th inst., Mr. J. I. STEVENS of Gorham, to Miss LIZZIE W. CHADBOURN of Standish.

In Warren, 10th inst., THOS. W. CHADBOURNE, Esq., to to Miss EMMA D. ARNOLD of Rockland.

In Biddeford, 10th inst., Mr. JOHN A. GOULD of Biddeford, to Miss MELISSA H. LOCKE of Athens.

In Saco, 9th inst., Mr. CHARLES F. NEVENS of New Gloucester, to Miss M. ANN CORLIS of North Yarmouth.

In Somersworth, N. H., Mr. ALEXANDER CORSON to Miss MARY E. TIBBETTS, both of Lebanon, Me.

In Wakefield, N. H., Mr. ZIMRI F. AMES of Parsonsfield, Me., to Miss JULIA A. FOGG.

## Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 12th inst., ANNA E. CUMMINGS, only child of Otis D. and Eliza D. Cummings, aged 2 years 1 month.

In Corinville, 17th inst., Miss FRANCES McCLUER, aged 28.

In Vienna, 18th inst., Mrs. ABIGAIL JOHNSON, relict of the late Elisha Johnson, and daughter of the late Dr. Sawyer, aged 75 years.

In Unity, 19th inst., of consumption, GEORGE H. SNELL, Esq., of Prescott, Wis., aged 28 years 8 mos. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College of the class of '50.

In Canaan, 18th inst., Mrs. MARY J. HOOK, wife of Joseph Hook, aged 35 years.

At Fort Fairfield, 14th inst., ISAAC F. ELLIS, formerly of Weld, aged 51 years.

In Bath, 13th inst., Mrs. HANNAH CROOKER, aged 82 yrs.; 14th inst., Mrs. MARGARET E. PARKS, wife of David Parks, aged 34 years 6 months.

In Edgecomb, 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH HUSSEY, aged 29.

In Rockland, 15th inst., WM. BERRY, aged 45 years, of the firm of J. T. & W. Berry, stage proprietors.

In Waldoboro', 8th inst., GEORGES. REED, son of Hon. Isaac Reed, aged 5 years.

In Paris, 7th inst., Mrs. NANCY PACKARD, aged 68 years.

In Phipsburg, 10th inst., HIRAM MORSE, aged 53 years.

In Farmington, 9th inst., Mrs. SARAH H. KNOWLTON, aged 26 years 6 mos.

In Parkman, 13th inst., WM. McKISSICK, Esq., aged 71 yrs.

In Yarmouth 13th inst., BELA MITCHELL, aged 80 years.

In Foxcroft, 9th inst., WM. F. GALLISON, aged 59 years.

In Portland, 14th inst., Miss FRANCES BROWN, aged 75 yrs; 16th inst., HARLOW HARRIS, aged 84 years.

In Richmond, 6th inst., Mrs. LOUISA POTTER, aged 34 yrs.

In Embden, 5th inst., LEVI BERRY, aged 71 years.

In Cherryfield, 7th inst., Mrs. BETSEY NICHOLS, wife of John H. Nichols, aged 43 years.

In Palermo, Dec. 9th, last, VISTA A. WORTHING, aged 11 years 8 mos.; 13th inst., HERBERT E. WORTHING, aged 4 years 10 days, children of C. S. and Bethiah Worthing.

In Newburyport, Mass., 14th inst., Mrs. MARY PARKER, widow of the late Dea. Silas Parker, aged 91 years 9 mos.

In New Orleans, 10th ult., DANIEL CATE, formerly of Dresden, Me., aged 41 years.

In Rough & Ready, Cal., ENOS L. MOORE, formerly of Sidney, Me., aged 32 years.


## Linseed Oil.

6000 GALLONS Linseed Oil, at store West end Kennebec Bridge, at wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 8, 1858. 12 J. S. MANLEY.

## SHOVELS AND SPADES.

**A. D. BROWN,**

HAVING purchased of Col. S. S. BROOKS his interest in the Shovel Business, and having made many improvements in Machinery, &c., will continue the manufacture of the same at his Factory at the AUGUSTA DAM, pledging himself that the above shall be EQUAL to any made in or out of the State, and will sell the same at a less price. Also, constantly on hand ELY & WILDER'S Superior HOES, and STEVENS, PECK & Co.'s Hay and Manure FORKS—at Manufacturers' Prices.

All orders promptly responded to. 1y14

**C. A. COCHRAN, M. D.,**
**HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,**
**WINTHROP, MAINE.**

OFFICE near the R. R. Depot. 6m14

**The Atlantic Monthly**

FOR APRIL is now ready—and for sale by all Booksellers and Newsmen. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.,
1w14 Publishers, Boston.

**VOLUME IV.**
**The Glenwood Valley Times,**

IS published the first of every month, at Vienna, Me. by R. M. MANSUR, at twenty-five cents per annum—to be paid in advance. Any person sending $1 for four subscribers will receive the fifth copy one year for his trouble. Every subscriber will receive with the first number a collection of 100 useful domestic and money making Receipts, which alone are worth more than the subscription price of the paper.

This paper is devoted to Literature, Morality, Useful Information and Amusement. It contains good reading matter for both old and young. It contains a department of Illustrated

# The Muse.

For the Maine Farmer.

## WILLIE.

**To his Mother, Mrs. N. Sylvester.**

BY ADELE.

They made a little grave for him
Beneath the Western sky;
And laid him where the autumn winds
Would softly murmur by;
Within a quiet, shady nook
They placed his form of clay—
Which seemed too fair and beautiful
To give to Death away.

But he had breathed upon his lips,
And their warm, rosy hue
Had faded: He had stole the light
From out his eyes of blue.
No more you'll feel his balmy breath
Steal softly o'er your cheek,
No more the full and rosy lips
You'll try to teach to speak.

I know you longed to hear his voice
So softly breathe the word—
The sweetest of all earthly sounds
A mother's ears e'er heard;
But Death has sealed the rosy mouth,
And touched the ivory brow;
You cannot hear its murmurings,
Or see its beauty now.

There was an angel band in Heaven
Which was not quite complete;—
They called your darling to the sky
To fill that vacant seat.
Then weep not that you see no more
The glance of his blue eye,—
The heart is where the treasure is—
*Yours is beyond the sky.*

*South Windham.*

From the London Punch.

## TOUGH BOILED BEEF.

**Or, the Famished Soldier.**

A soldier came to my area gate,
Whom my wife would have sent away,
For our larder had suffered much of late;
But I said, Let the warrior stay.
Let him go to the cook for something to eat,
For his hunger craves relief;
He'll enjoy a bit of good cold meat,
After living on tough boiled beef.

Beyond all trades, to the trade of war,
Do victims the fastest fall;
But consumption thins the ranks by far
More quickly than steel or ball.
They give them worse than paupers' food,
Much worse than they give a thief;
How the deuce are our foes to be subdued
On a diet of tough boiled beef?

How the fuel can keep pluck's fire alight
Is what doth exceed my ken.
I wonder how our regiments fight
On such a regimen.
'Twere no marvel at all if the bravest host
Should in action come to grief,
Being victualed, not on the best of roast,
But the worst of tough boiled beef.

Let my kitchen's plenty, then, repair
The soldier's wasted frame,
Supplying his country's lack of care
For the sustenance of the same.
Let the sausage, too, hiss in the frying-pan,
With all my heart, right lief.
I will not grudge it that valiant man,
Who is sick of the tough boiled beef.

Hungry soldier, thou'rt welcome here,
Thou shalt have a good blow-out,
Go some of ye, fetch him a pot of beer,
Ale, or half-and-half, or stout.
There's a cold leg of mutton, I think, below;
Wrap it up in a handkerchief;
Thou may'st bear it away—for 'twill be, I trow,
A change from thy tough boiled beef.

# The Story Teller.

From the Anglo Saxon.

## THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Marmaduke Mellen was devoutly thankful that he was a man. Entertaining, as he did, the idea that woman was vastly inferior, intellectually, he felt that he had reason to be so. Perhaps, if he had had sisters, his sentiments might have been modified, but Marmaduke was an only child, and the indulgence which was lavished upon him in consequence, doubtless led him to think himself of more consequence than, perhaps, others might consider rightfully his due.

Marmaduke married at a suitable age. His wife was a mild, inoffensive woman, who would as soon thought of chopping her own head off, as of disregarding a command of her liege lord. Her submissiveness strengthened in Marmaduke the idea of man's superiority to woman.

Accustomed to have his slightest wish regarded as a law, he unconsciously acquired a certain degree of imperiousness, which, besides striking into the heart of his unfortunate wife, had the effect of making him generally unpopular, and caused him to be regarded, in surrounding households, as a sort of modern Blue Beard.

All things have an end, and so it was with the life of Mrs. Marmaduke Mellen. Poor woman! her life had been far from a happy one. Meekly and uncomplainingly she had walked through life, yielding in all things to the strong will of her despotic husband. Ungrudgingly she had devoted herself to his service. She now took the liberty to die—the only thing, it may be said, during the whole course of her wedded life, which she had ventured to do without his permission.

Mr. Mellen missed his wife. It would have been strange if he had not. He began to feel that she had been far more necessary to his comfort than he supposed. He hired a house-keeper, but found that she was far from supplying the place of his deceased wife. Besides being a housekeeper, he did not feel at liberty to order her about as authoritatively as if she were his wife.

Under these circumstances it was not strange that Mr. Mellen should think of taking to himself a second partner. He pondered for a long time on the important question. On whom, of all the marriageable ladies of his acquaintance, should he bestow the honor of his hand?

This was a weighty question, and he felt it to be so. He pondered long and anxiously. His anxiety, however, did not proceed from any apprehension of rejection, in whatever quarter he might pay his addresses. That idea never crossed his mind. It was rather that of one who, having a variety of articles presented for his acceptance, is puzzled to decide of which to make choice.

At length he decided upon addressing Mrs. Kent, a widow who had lately moved into the neighborhood. Of Mrs. Kent, personally, he knew little, except that she had a moderate property left by her husband.

Having once made up his mind, he proceeded, with a promptness worthy of a Napoleon, to put his plan into execution.

With the air of one conferring a favor, he laid his proposal before the fortunate lady whom he had selected as the recipient of his addresses.

Mrs. Kent took the matter very coolly. She requested time for consideration.

Mr. Marmaduke Mellen was somewhat surprised that any lady should require time to consider such a brilliant proposal. However, he felt quite easy about the ultimate answer, he bowed acquiescence, informing the lady that he would wait upon her that day week.

Mrs. Kent was not ignorant of Marmaduke's imperious character. She could not help hearing of what was a topic of general remark. She well knew that the death of the first Mrs. Mellen was generally attributed to a long course of tyranny on the part of her husband.

Did not all this lead her to reject his suit summarily?

It did not. Mrs. Kent was aware that, whatever might be Mr. Mellen's peculiarities of temper, he was a man of wealth and position. Of course, as his wife, she would share in these advantages. As to the drawback hinted above, she was a woman of strong will, and did not feel particularly dismayed. She anticipated that Mr. Mellen would attempt to domineer over her, but was quite prepared for such an emergency.

Having duly weighed all the considerations above mentioned, when Marmaduke waited upon her the day appointed she graciously acceded to his proposal, and fixed upon an early marriage day. This was not long in arriving. Four weeks from the date of her acceptance, Mrs. Kent bade farewell to the name bequeathed her by her first husband, and became Mrs. Marmaduke Mellen, the second.

For a brief period all went smoothly. Mr. Mellen thought it best to wait until the close of the honeymoon before he made known to his wife the plan of government which he had adopted for her benefit.

One day, after the usual dinner hour, Mr. Mellen returned, to find his mother-in-law seated quietly at the dinner-table beside his wife. Now, to mothers-in-law, Mr. Mellen had a special abhorrence. He would have been very glad never to have had one enter his home. As, however, a regard to appearances would not quite sanction their utter exclusion, he was disposed to have their visits like those of angels, (which he was far enough from considering them,) few and far between. Accordingly, the look which he directed towards the hapless lady sustaining that character was by no means a welcome one.

This was not all. Actually, his wife had had the audacity to order up dinner before he arrived. To be sure he was nearly an hour late, but what of that? Wasn't it his wife's duty to wait for him, even if he were three or four hours late?

"Eating dinner!" he exclaimed, with mingled surprise and asperity, as he entered the room.

"Yes," said Mrs. Mellen, carelessly, "you are rather late to-day, and as mother had quite a long walk, and I felt hungry, we decided to have dinner immediately."

"And I suppose," said Mr. Mellen, hastily, "I am expected to eat a cold dinner?"

"Really, Mr. Mellen," said his wife, lifting her eyebrows in some surprise, "one would think you were angry?"

"So I am, madam. I am accustomed to have dinner wait for me."

"However late you return?"

"Yes, however late I return."

"There is no objection to that, I am sure. You will have your dinner whenever you choose, of course, and I suppose I may exercise the same privilege."

"We shall see, madam."

"Certainly, we shall see."

"Really, Maria, and Mr. Mellen, you should not differ," expostulated the mother-in-law.

"Oh, don't be troubled, mother," said her daughter, coolly, "it is only a little difference which will be speedily arranged. We shall understand each other better by-and-by."

"Yes, madam," said Mr. Mellen, significantly; "your daughter is quite right. We shall understand each other better by-and-by."

"You see, mother, there is no cause for apprehension."

"But I am afraid——"

"Will you have another potato? Yours must be quite cold," interrupted Mrs. Mellen.

Finding farther remonstrance useless, the mother-in-law was silent.

Mr. Mellen was somewhat disturbed by this occurrence. He could not conceal from himself that his wife, as yet, was far from being in that state of subordination which he considered proper and becoming. "However, time will remedy that," thought he to himself.

The next day, although his business arrangements were by no means urgent, he purposely delayed half an hour beyond the regular dinner hour. When he returned, he found his wife and mother-in-law just rising from the dinner table.

"What does this mean?" he exclaimed angrily.

"Only that two is our regular dinner hour," answered the wife composedly, "and that dinner is always served punctually at that hour."

"And you expect me to eat a cold dinner whenever an engagement detains me later?"

"Not at all. I directed Bridget to keep a portion of the dinner hot for you. She shall bring it up directly." So saying, she moved towards the bell and rang it.

Mr. Mellen was nonplussed. He hardly knew what to say. He finally determined to wait until some plan should strike him calculated to humble his wife's pride. At present, therefore, he said nothing, but ate his dinner in gloomy silence.

Meanwhile, his wife continued to chat in a lively strain with her mother, and their frequent laughter jarred very discordantly on Mr. Mellen's nerves.

Shortly after dinner Mr. Mellen contrived to see Bridget without his wife's knowledge.

"Bridget," said he, "I find that for two days past dinner has been served up before I came home. Hereafter you must wait until I return before doing so."

"But the misthress told me," said Bridget.

"I know that," said Mr. Mellen; "but you are bound to obey me rather than her."

"Sir?" said the bewildered Bridget, who did not comprehend at all.

"I will tell you what I expect you to do," said her master. "To-morrow, for example, I shall not be at home until four o'clock. Four, remember. On no account must you serve up dinner before that time."

"But what shall I say to misthress, when she tells me?" asked Bridget, with her eyes wide open in astonishment.

"Say? you must tell her that I forbade you doing it. And you may tell her, also, that I threatened to dismiss you immediately if you failed to comply with my directions. Will you remember that?"

"I'll try," answered Bridget, whose faculties, never very bright, were completely thrown into confusion by her antagonistic duties, and the idea she had got to disobey her mistress by her master's positive command.

"Och, what will I do?" she said to herself. However, she wisely determined not to think of it at all till the time came.

"There," thought Mr. Mellen, with a grim smile of satisfaction, "I think that will set matters right, Madam will find that I am not so easily thwarted. No; Marmaduke Mellen is not one to be frightened by a woman's vaporing or inclined to submit tamely to petticoat government. I would give something," he thought, chuckling inwardly, "to see how she will take it when Bridget refuses to obey her, by my direction. She will begin to find out who she has to deal with then! She doesn't know Marmaduke Mellen, yet!"

The next day Mrs. Mellen, at the usual time, directed Bridget to serve up dinner.

"I can't ma'am," said the perplexed handmaiden.

"Can't?" repeated Mrs. Mellen, with some surprise. "What do you mean, Bridget?"

"It's my directions of master," she replied.

"Then he has forbidden you to follow my directions?"

"Yes, ma'am. He told me he should not be home until four, and he would send me away if I took up dinner before that time."

"Indeed!" said Mrs. Mellen, cooly; "he is interfering beyond his province. However, you are to obey me, not him. You must take up the dinner now."

"He will send me away if I do," said Bridget.

"And I will send you away if you don't," said her mistress.

"Och, what will I do?" exclaimed Bridget, in ludicrous dismay. "It's turned away I've got to be, anyhow, whether I do it or not."

"Better obey me, Bridget. If he should turn you away, you shall be back again in less than a week, and, meanwhile, I will pay you wages; but if I turn you away it will be for good."

It did not take long for Bridget to see on which side her bread was buttered. Relieved from her embarrassment, she bustled about and, at the hour appointed, dinner was on the table.

At four o'clock, when Mr. Mellen returned, nothing was to be seen of the dinner table. This he hailed as a good omen. Looking triumphant at his wife—

"You may order up dinner, now, Mrs. Mellen."

"Dinner!" exclaimed his wife with an air of surprise. "Is it possible that you have not eaten dinner, at four o'clock?"

"Have you eaten dinner?" inquired Mr. Mellen, in an appalling voice.

"Certainly," said his wife, coolly continuing the work upon which she was engaged. "The table was cleared up two hours since."

"May I inquire if Bridget served up the dinner?" asked Mr. Mellen, with an ominous look.

"Of course you may," said Mrs. Mellen.—"What objection can I have?"

"Madam," said Mr. Mellen, in a voice of thunder, "enough of this trifling. Did Bridget serve up dinner?"

"Really," said the mother-in-law, "you should not——" But here her daughter interrupted her.

"Good gracious, Mr. Mellen," she added, "you don't suppose I am deaf, do you? I could hear you very distinctly if you spoke considerably lower. But what was your question?"

"Did or did not Bridget serve up dinner?"

"To be sure she did. You don't suppose I did it?"

"At two o'clock?"

"Certainly."

Without more ado Mr. Mellen rang the bell violently.

Bridget speedily made her appearance.

"Bridget," said Mr. Mellen, looking daggers at his handmaiden, "do you recollect my telling you yesterday that I should not be at home today until four?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that dinner was not to be served up until that time?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then why," inquired Mr. Mellen, with an explosion of anger, "did you dare disobey."

"Because," said Briget—who, fully confiding in the promise of her mistress, was quite undaunted—"the misthress tould me to."

"Then you are to learn that I am the master, and that my commands must be obeyed. I dismiss you from my service."

"Yes, sir," said Bridget, courtesying.

"This instant. Do you hear?"

"Yes, sir. My clothes are all packed," returned Bridget, with a second courtesy.

Mr. Mellen was a little bewildered by the composed demeanor of Bridget. He had anticipated that she would burst into tears, and, promising amendment, beg to be take back.

This he was fully resolved not to grant, but, with Roman firmness, to carry out his sentence to the letter. Of this satisfaction, Bridget's coolness and evident preparation to meet the consequences of her disobedience, deprived him. However, he had the consolation of knowing that, on this point at least, he had asserted his authority.

He glanced at Mrs. Mellen. She was working steadily, without any trace of emotion, seemingly quite unconscious of what was going on.

"Good-bye, ma'am," said Bridget.

"Oh, good-bye, Bridget," she replied, looking up, with an air of unconcern. "So you are going, are you?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Perhaps you would like a recommendation?"

"I shall give none," said Mr. Mellen, hastily.

"Because, if you would," said Mrs. Mellen, paying no regard to what her husband had just said, "I will give you one, very cheerfully."

"No, ma'am," said Bridget, dropping a courtesy, "I don't think I shall live out again just yet. I shall take a little vacation."

"Very well, Bridget; you must call again soon."

This was said with an intonation which Bridget understood. A moment afterwards and she left the room, much to the relief of Mr. Mellen, who had been fuming, inwardly, during the few words which had passed between his wife and Bridget.

He now sat down, triumphantly, and leaned back, exulting in the consciousness that he had maintained his dignity and asserted his authority as head of the household. If Mrs. Mellen had only exhibited a little mortification, he would have felt still better satisfied.

There was no trace of anger or mortification on her face. At length she broke the silence by asking, with an air as if nothing had happened, if there was any news from abroad?

"No!" said Mr. Mellen, crustily.

"What course is the emperor expected to take?" she inquired, farther.

"I don't know!" said Mr. Mellen, in a forbidding tone.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mellen, who had had no dinner, was getting hungry. However, he consoled himself with the idea that he could compensate by eating a hearty supper; and he thought, with a thrill of gratification, that Mrs. Mellen, in the absence of Bridget, would be obliged to prepare it. He had no doubt on this score, as he knew that, neither on her own or her mother's account would she be willing to forego that meal.

At length, Mrs. Mellen rolled up her work and rose.

"She is going to get supper," thought Mr. Mellen. "I am very glad of it, for I am quite faint. Still, authority must be maintained, at however great a personal sacrifice."

By this time, Mrs. Mellen had advanced to the door. Arrived there, she turned, as if she had forgotten something.

"By the way, Mr. Mellen," she said, "my mother and myself are going out to tea. We are invited to Mrs. Smith's."

"But what am I to do?" inquired Mr. Mellen, paralysed by this unexpected stroke.

"I don't know, really," said his wife, carelessly, "unless you come up with us. I presume Mrs. Smith will be very much gratified to see you. Will you come?"

"No!" said Mr. Mellen, sharply.

That evening he took tea at an eating-house. He was beginning to realize that Mrs. Mellen had a will as well as himself, and even more difficult to cope with, on account of her admirable coolness. Without entering into an account of the means by which it was brought about, let me only add that within a week, Bridget was re-established in her old place. Mr. Mellen has learned a useful lesson—namely, never enter into a contest until you have counted the cost.

### AN ADVENTURE WITH WOLVES.

It was a beautiful night, the sky covered with brilliant stars, and not a sound heard save the crackling of our fire. The horses had been so secured that they could not stray far away; all hands were lying down, some even asleep, when suddenly we heard howling at a distance. The Kalmucks and Kolkas sat up in an instant; it was a pack of wolves following our track, and a distant howl every now and then told us that they were approaching. The men started up, collected the horses, and secured them on a spot between us and the lake. We had five rifles and my double-barreled gun, which I loaded with ball, at the service of these rapacious scoundrels should they venture to come within reach, which the Kolkas thought certain, as they commit great ravages on their cattle frequently. Our fire was nearly out; but it was thought better that we should receive the robbers in the dark, or let them come quite near before a light was shown, when we should be able to see them, and, at a signal, pour in a volley. Again we heard them nearer, evidently in full scent of their game, and all lay ready on the ground watching their approach. It was not long before we could hear their feet on the ground as they galloped toward us. In a very few minutes the troop came up and gave a savage growl. The men now placed some dry bushes on the fire and blew it up into a bright flame, which sent its red glare far beyond us, disclosing their ears and tails erect, and their eyes flashing fire. At this instant I gave the signal, and our volley was poured in with deadly effect. The horrible howling which they set up declared that mischief had been done. We did not move to collect our game; that might be found in the morning. Our pieces were reloaded as quickly as possible, as the Kalkhs informed us that the wolves would return. We could hear them snarling, and some of the wounded howling, but too far from us to risk a shot. The fire was let down, and we remained perfectly quiet.

We were not long left in ignorance as to their intentions. Shortly there was a great commotion among the horses, when we discovered that the pack had been divided, and were stealing up to our animals on each side, between us and the water. The Kolkas and Kalmucks rushed up to our steeds, uttering loud shouts, and this drove the wolves back. It was now necessary to guard our horses on three sides, as we could hear the savage brutes quite near, and the men anticipated that they would make a rush, cause the animals to break loose, and then hunt them down. If this happened we should be left without horses in the morning, as those that were not killed would be scatted far over the steppe. A Kossack and a Kalmuck turned to guard the approaches on each side, and I remained watching the front. The fire was now lighted and kept in a constant blaze by the Kolkas, adding small bushes, and thus enabled us to see as well as to hear our enemies. Presently I discerned their glaring eyeballs moving to and fro, nearer and nearer. Then I could distinguish their grizzly forms pushing each other on. At this moment the rifles cracked to my right, and the fire sent up a bright light, which enabled me to make sure of one fellow as he turned his side toward me. I sent the second ball into the pack, and more than one must have been wounded, by the howling which arose in that direction. The other men fired, I doubt not, with equal effect, for I was as certain they would not throw a shot away. In a few minutes the growling ceased, and all was still excepting the snorting of some of the horses. Both Kolkas and Kalmucks assured me that the wolves would make another attack, and said that no one must sleep on his post.

To increase our difficulty, we had few bushes left, and none could be obtained near us; therefore it must now be by a most vigilant watch that we could save our horses. The night became very dark, and nothing could be seen at a short distance excepting toward the lake, where any dark object could be observed against the dim light on the water. Sharp and keen eyes were peering out in every direction, but no wolf was seen or sound heard. The Kolkas said the wolves were waiting till all was still, when they would make a dash at the horses. We had been watching for a long time without the slightest movement, when two of the horses became uneasy, tugging at the thongs and snorting. The clouds rolled off, the stars shone forth and reflected more light on the lake. Presently howling was heard in the distance, and Tchuck-a-bor declared that another pack of wolves was coming. When they approached nearer, those who had been quietly keeping guard over us again began to growl, and let us know that they were not far away. As it now seemed absolutely necessary to procure some bushes, four of my men crept quietly along the shore of the lake, two of them armed, and in about ten minutes returned, each having an armful of fuel. The embers were kindled, and material placed upon them to be blown into a flame the moment it was wanted. The sound that we had heard in the distance had ceased for some time, when suddenly there was a great commotion; the other wolves had come up, and the snarling and growling became furious. How much I longed for a light to watch the battle which appeared likely to ensue. For a time there appeared to be individual combats, but no general engagements, and then all became calm as before. Again we waited, looking out for more than half an hour, when the horses began pulling and plunging violently. Still we could see nothing. The men now blew the embers and in a few minutes the bushes burst up into a blaze, when I saw a group of eight or ten wolves within fifteen paces, with others beyond. In a moment I gave them the contents of both barrels. At the same instant the other men fired, when the pack set up a frightful howl and scampered off.

Our fire was kept burning for some time, but we were not disturbed again during the night. At day-light we examined the ground and found eight wolves dead. Others had been wounded, as we ascertained by traces left on the sand; and our men carried off the skins of the slain as trophies of the engagement. The Kolkas informed me that these brutes destroy many of their horses and cattle.

[Atkinson's "Oriental and Western Siberia."

A DANDY is a chap who would be a lady if he could; but as he can't, does all he can to show the world that he is not a man.

CHARLES LAMB, when a little boy, walking with his sister in a churchyard, and reading the epitaphs, said to her, "Mary, where are all the naughty people buried?"

DR. WENDELL HOLMES makes confession (?) as follows: "I never knew an author in my life—saving perhaps, one—that did not purr as audibly as a full-grown domestic cat (*Felis Catus*, Linn.) on having his fur smoothed in the right way by a skilful hand."

# Sabbath Reading.

For the Maine Farmer.

## LINES.

BY ADELE.

"I prayed for death to end my sufferings."

O, God, forgive that sinful prayer,
Take not my life away—
I ask it for my dear ones, Lord,
For Jesus' sake, I pray.
Forgive me! my o'ershadowed heart
Was wild with grief, and woe!
Unless it be thy holy will,
I do not wish to go.

I thought I could not bear the storms
Besetting earthly ways,
And weakly prayed but to depart,
Nor suffer many days.
But now I feel thy gracious power,
Thou canst not do a wrong.—
Thy chosen ones must all be tried;
They suffer and are strong.

Help me to love, and trust thee more,
And do thy holy will;
And follow meekly after Him
Who bade the waves "be still."
And if a lot of ease be mine,
O let me not rebel;
But still remember thou art near,
And doing "all things well."

## MARRIAGE.

It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations, and desires, with reference to their present means, and to their future and common interests. Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge or industry, have joined heart and hand, and, engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner, whilst, perhaps, the little darling sits prattling upon the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle—and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands and the best of fathers, when he shall come from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure, the "only bliss that survived the fall." Health, contentment, love, abundance and bright prospects, are all here.

But it has become a prevalent sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries—that the wife must have no sympathy, nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists; and the young married people must set out with as large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years. This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue and promoting vice—it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune, and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part—and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "help-meet" but a "help-eat." [Winslow.

## A PIECE FOR THE POCKET.

Among the victims of the Henry Clay disaster, was Stephen Allen, Esq., an aged man of the purest character, formerly a Mayor of New York, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. In his pocket-book was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy:—

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, (misfortunes excepted,) within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich, if you would prosper. Small and steady gains gives competency with tranquillity of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

MOTHERS. By the quiet fireside of home the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing, as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit will be a rosary of angelic deeds—the noblest offering that she can make through the ever ascending and ever-expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Solemn is the thought, but not more solemn to the Christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips, every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk, and retirement, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls around her, and form, as it were, the underlying strata of that education which peoples heaven with celestial beings, and gives to the white brow of the angel, next to the grace of God, its crown of glory. [Traveler.

THOUGHTS OF GOD. Suppose two persons equally desirous to gain your affection; one far distant, and not expecting to see you for a long time; the other always present with you, and at liberty to use all means to win your love, able to flatter and gratify you in a thousand ways. Still you prefer the absent one; and that you may keep him in remembrance, you often retire by yourself to think of his love to you, and view again the mementoes of his affection, to read his letters and pour out your heart in return. Such is now your case; the world is before you, to flatter, promise, and please. But if you really prefer to love God, you will fix your thoughts on him, often retire for meditation and prayer, and recount the pleasant gifts of his providence, and especially his infinite mercy to your soul; you will read frequently his holy Word, which is the letter he has sent you as really as if it were directed to you by name. [Payson.

SOLITUDE has the advantage or the danger of making us continually search more deeply into the same ideas. As our discourse is only with ourselves, we always give the same direction to the conversation; we are not called to turn it to the subject which occupies another's mind, or interests another's feelings; and so an involuntary inclination makes us return forever to knock at the same door.


## AGREAT WANT

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**Atwell's Health Restorer,**

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C. W. ATWELL, Proprietor, Dearing Block, Portland, Me.


To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of CHARLES M. STURGIS, ELIZA A. STURGIS, and ANNA STURGIS, minor heirs of DAVID STURGIS, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in the Woodsum homestead in said Albion, lately occupied by said JOHN A. WOODSUM, deceased, being ten twenty-one parts of said homestead farm, and the reversion of the widow's dower in five twenty-one parts of said farm. That an advantageous offer has been made for the same, by CHARLES G. WEBB, of Albion, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

NAHUM TOTMAN.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1858.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J BURTON, *Register*. 12

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

FRANKLIN D. DUNHAM, Administrator on the Estate of JOS. W. SYLVESTER, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the Estate of

**DIADAMA FOSTER, late of Monmouth,**

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 8, 1858. 12 OAKES HOWARD.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guardian of JOHN A. WOODSUM and WILLARD D. WOODSUM, minor heirs of JOHN A. WOODSUM, late of Albion, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, That said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in the Woodsum homestead in said Albion, lately occupied by said JOHN A. WOODSUM, deceased, being ten twenty-one parts of said homestead farm, and the reversion of the widow's dower in five twenty-one parts of said farm. That an advantageous offer of four hundred and fifty dollars has been made for the same, by CHARLES G. WEBB, of Albion, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.

TRISTRAM FALL, Jun't.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1858.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

To the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County.

THE undersigned, respectfully represents, that WARREN COX, late of Augusta, died intestate, about three months since, leaving personal estate to the amount of twenty dollars. That said his widow, nor other kin, have taken out letters of administration on his estate, and that your petitioner is a creditor of said estate, and suffers loss and injury by reason of the neglect of said widow or other kin, to take out such letters of administration:—Wherefore, he prays that an administrator may be appointed to administer said estate. STEPHEN BRANCH.

Augusta, March 8, 1858.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the second Monday of March, 1858.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor on the last will and testament of

**JOSEPH R. DOW, late of Vienna,**

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 8, 1858. 12 AMOS C. HODGKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

**ELIJAH BOLTON, late of Augusta,**

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 8, 1858. 12 WALTER BOLTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of

**JOSHUA PACKARD, late of Readfield,**

in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

March 8, 1858. 12 GUSTAVUS CLARK.

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

LUCY JOSS, Administratrix on the Estate of WILLIAM M. JOSS, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented her second account of administration on the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest:—J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

DANIEL TABER, Administrator on the Estate of ELIZA T. ALDRICH, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

KENNEBEC SS....*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

JOHN VOSMUS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HUMPHREY VOSMUS, late of Readfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

SAMUEL MALCOM, Guardian of SETH C. HILDRETH of Litchfield, in said County, minor, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Ward for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*. 12

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D.* 1858.

JEREMIAH MITCHELL, Guardian of EUNICE, JULIA, FRANKLIN F., and ELIZA MITCHELL, of China, in said County, minors, having presented his second account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at